

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MAY
VOL. LIV

1954
No. 5

IN THIS ISSUE:

Seasonal Unemployment

Fatal Industrial
Accidents, 1953

Womanpower
(2nd Instalment)

Premium Pay for
Week-end Work
in Manufacturing



Published Monthly
by the

DEPARTMENT
OF LABOUR

CANADA



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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Official Journal of the Department of Labour, Canada

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister

A. H. Brown, Deputy Minister

Published Monthly in
English and French

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manpower and labour relations

REVIEW

Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Canada

Current Manpower Situation

REPORTS from almost all parts of the country indicate that activity in April increased – but more slowly than in recent years. Cold weather, which retarded expansion of outdoor activities, and reduced hirings in a number of manufacturing industries, contributed to the slower-than-usual rise in employment. As a result of lower labour requirements, unemployment decreased more slowly than last year and the spring increase in the labour force was also smaller than usual. Labour surpluses remained well above last year's in most labour market areas.

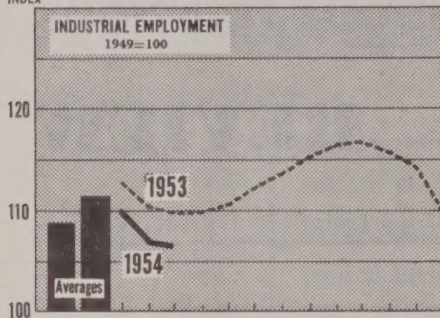
Weather conditions which delayed agriculture and construction in many areas, were the most important retarding factors but in addition, hiring for lake and rail transportation also appeared to be on a smaller scale than in former years. Coal-mining lay-offs in some centres of Alberta and reduced manufacturing in a number of areas in Ontario offset and, in some cases, outweighed the upswing in outdoor activities.

After declining steadily since last summer, and in particular during the winter months of seasonal inactivity, the number of persons with jobs began to climb again in April. The monthly survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that persons with jobs totalled 4,954,000 at April 17. This was a gain of 36,000 during the month but 20,000 less than the increase that occurred in the same month last year.

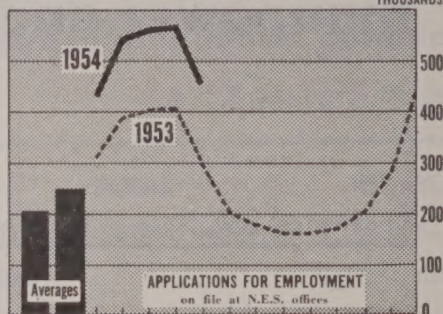
The seasonal increase of 21,000 in the labour force during April was smaller than the increase in employment, so that the number of persons without jobs and seeking work fell from 318,000 to 303,000 at April 17, a total 138,000 greater than at the same date in 1953. This year-to-year difference was the combined result of an increase of 16,000 in the labour force and a decrease of 122,000 in the number of persons with jobs.

CURRENT LABOUR TRENDS

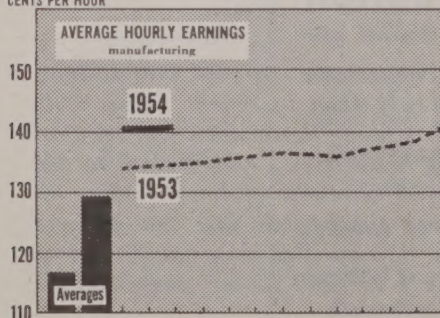
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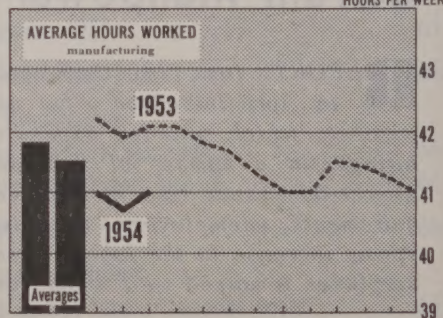
THOUSANDS



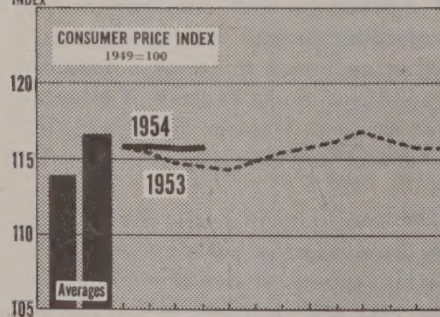
CENTS PER HOUR



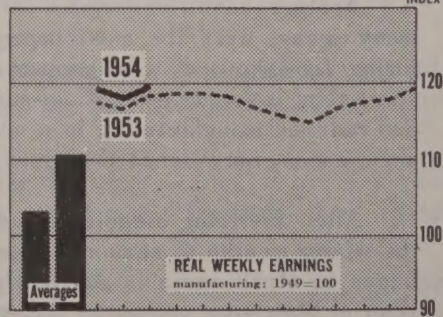
HOURS PER WEEK



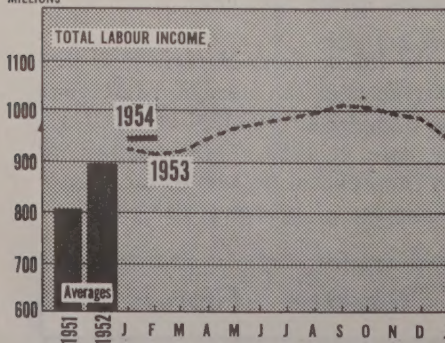
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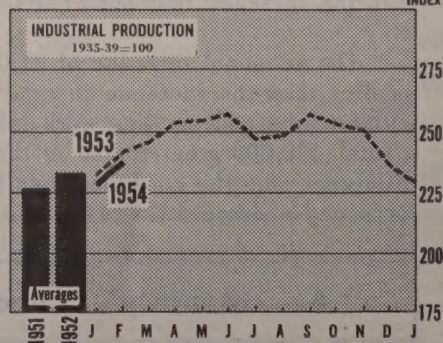
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MILLIONS



INDEX



A similar picture emerges from the records of the National Employment Service offices. At mid-April, applications for employment numbered 549,000, a decrease of 20,900 from the total at March 18 but an increase of 176,000 over the same date in 1953.

The seasonal peak in job applications was reached during the last half of March in the three eastern regions. This late date is not unusual in the Atlantic and Quebec regions, where large numbers of pulpwood workers are released during the spring thaw. In Ontario, however, the peak occurred about a month later than the average in the preceding five years, the main reason being a combination of relatively heavy lay-offs in some manufacturing industries and delays in beginning construction. In the two western regions, job applications reached a peak in February; by the middle of April, the totals had declined moderately in the Prairie Provinces and by about one-third in British Columbia.

Despite the delay in construction imposed by weather conditions, the construction program in Canada during 1954 is expected to be on about the same scale as last year. According to the annual survey carried out by the Department of Trade and Commerce, total new construction spending during this year will amount to nearly \$3.9 billion, a year-to-year increase of about six per cent. Increased outlays for housing, office building, retail trade outlets and institutions are expected to more than offset expected declines in construction for heavy industry.

Construction contracts awarded during the first quarter of 1954, however, were somewhat lower in value than those awarded during the same period in 1953 but the monthly trend confirms the predicted pattern of investment. The value of residential contracts awarded during the first quarter, for example, was higher than in the same quarter last year, while that of engineering contracts—a smaller portion in terms of employment—was considerably lower.

Consumption expenditures were being maintained and it is perhaps noteworthy that during the first quarter of 1954, in the face of declining employment, the level of retail sales was close to last year's. Total sales during the quarter were 1.2 per cent below those in the same quarter in 1953. In clothing and motor vehicle manufacturing, however, sales values were significantly below the 1953 levels throughout the period and year-to-year declines of 6.5 and nine per cent respectively were recorded.

Retailers and wholesalers met with some success in reducing inventories. In the case of department stores, the value of stocks at the end of February 1954 was only 1.5 per cent higher than that at the same date in 1953 and represented a considerable reduction from the position a few months earlier. Stocks in the hands of a selected group of wholesalers surveyed by the Bureau of Statistics were slightly lower in value than at the end of March last year. At the manufacturers' level, however, inventory adjustments were still in progress, particularly in the durable goods group, where numerous plants were operating at reduced employment levels.

Labour-Management Relations

BY the middle of this month no settlements had yet been reached in important labour-management bargaining affecting the railway, basic steel, automobile manufacturing and electrical apparatus industries, in which negotiations have been under way since earlier in the year (L.G., March, pp. 332-33). Bargaining had, however, become more widespread between construction unions and contractors and a number of settlements were reached during the past month, particularly in western Canada. A few agreements were also concluded covering municipal governments and their employees, although in a number of larger cities bargaining is still in progress. There was little strike action during the period.

Negotiations were opened recently in the West Coast logging and lumbering industry. Furthermore, in addition to bargaining which has been under way at the Ford Motor Company of Canada for some time, negotiations were scheduled early this month covering the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited. Contract talks were also reported for important sections of the non-ferrous metal mining and smelting industry.

Recent Wage Rate Changes

Statistical information now available indicates a continuation of the more moderate upward trend that has characterized wage changes in the last year and a half (see accompanying table).

According to preliminary tabulations from a survey of 15,000 establishments, the Department's index of wage rates rose 3.6 per cent from October 1952 to October 1953. This compares with a rise of eight per cent in the year ending October 1952 and 13 per cent in 1951.

Information as to wage trends over the six-month period from October 1953 to April 1954, available from a sample survey covering some 800 representative establishments, shows that during this period the index rose 1.6 per cent.

Recent Collective Bargaining

Railways. A Board of Conciliation dealing with the dispute between the Canadian railways and 16 unions representing 145,000 non-operating employees reported to the Minister of Labour during April.

Indexes of Wage Rates for Six Major Industrial Divisions (1939=100)

Industry	Indexes			Per Cent Increase	
	October 1952	October * 1953	April ** 1954	Oct./52- Oct./53	Oct./53- Apr./54
Logging.....	293.8	298.8	301.1	1.7	0.8
Mining.....	238.7	240.8	243.0	0.9	0.9
Manufacturing	277.6	289.3	292.7	4.2	1.2
Construction	235.2	248.4	249.7	5.6	0.5
Transportation and Communication	237.2	240.5	242.9	1.4	1.0
Service (Laundries).....	239.6	249.2	256.4	4.0	2.9
General Average	263.3	272.7	275.9	3.6	1.2

*Preliminary figures from annual survey of approximately 15,000 establishments.

**Sample survey of 800 establishments.

The Board, composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice R.L. Kellock, chairman, Marshall M. Porter, QC., representing the companies, and A.J. Wickens, QC., representing the unions, was appointed following unsuccessful negotiations late last year. Three reports resulted from the hearings of the Board, one from each member. The representative of the companies submitted that none of the demands of the union could be justified at this time. The chairman and the employee representative were able to agree only to a limited extent.

On the request of the unions for eight paid statutory holidays and such other days as may be proclaimed to be holidays by the Federal Government, the chairman recommended that three statutory holidays be granted; the employee representative favoured the granting of seven, plus such other days as may be proclaimed to be holidays by the Federal Government. The chairman recommended pro-rata rates for work on paid statutory holidays; time and one-half was recommended by Mr. Wickens. The unions had requested pay at double the regular rate. The unions had also proposed that the premium rate be paid for not less than eight hours. Mr. Justice Kellock felt that present minimum allowances of two, three, or four hours are adequate and Mr. Wickens proposed a normal minimum of four hours.

Dealing with union proposals that annual vacations increase from 10 days after one year's service to 20 days after 15 years, the chairman recommended a change in the present plan to allow three weeks after 25 years of service. Mr. Wickens proposed one week after one year and two weeks after two years of service for hourly-rated employees (monthly-rated employees at present receive two weeks after one year), and three weeks after 15 years for all employees. Both recommended against the union request for 18 days' sick leave with pay, although both suggested that the parties should consider a contributory sickness and accident benefit plan. They also recommended against a demand that premium rates be paid for work performed on Sundays by employees ordinarily scheduled to work that day.

The report of the Board comprised the recommendations of the chairman, together with those of the unions' nominee to the extent that the latter coincided with and did not go beyond the recommendations of the chairman. The Negotiating Committee of the unions did not accept this view; it stated that the unions had exhausted the procedure under the labour legislation and felt they were now free to pursue the matter as provided by their respective constitutions. The employers notified the Minister of Labour that their financial position did not permit them to grant any of the unions' requests.

Automobiles. The United Automobile Workers of America (CIO-CCL) was reported to be seeking a 30-cent-an-hour increase at the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited. This corresponds with a demand made earlier on the Ford Motor Company of Canada. Other benefits sought in the Chrysler bargaining include increased payments in the health and welfare plan, a greater number of statutory holidays and an improved vacation plan. Meanwhile differences between the union and the Ford Motor Company have been referred to a conciliation board.

Electrical Appliances. In this industry the main bargaining now in progress concerns Canadian General Electric Limited at Toronto and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (indep). The contract between the union and another major company, Westinghouse Company of Canada, Limited, at Hamilton, does not expire until early in 1955.

Construction. Widespread bargaining, covering building tradesmen represented by the AFL-TLC unions, resulted in a number of settlements during the past few weeks. In the Vancouver area, agreements were reached for most of the trades and, in general, wage increases of approximately five cents an hour were agreed upon. Carpenters in Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge negotiated new agreements that provide some changes in fringe benefits but no increases in wages.

Logging and Lumbering. Negotiations began about the middle of April between Forest Industrial Relations, Limited, representing approximately 160 West Coast logging and lumber operators, and the International Woodworkers of America (CIO-CCL), representing more than 30,000 workers. By the middle of this month negotiations had become deadlocked and a request was made for the intervention of a provincial conciliation officer. The union did not request an increase in wage rates but proposed substantial changes in such items as statutory holidays, union security, seniority, medical benefits and transportation expenses. Major differences appear to have arisen over the question of union security.

Labour Organization

Labour union members in Canada numbered 1,267,911 at January 1, 1954, according to the Department's annual survey of labour organization (see table below). Complete results of the survey will be contained in the *Forty-Third Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada* to be published later this year.

Congresses and Unaffiliated Union Groups	Membership	
	Jan. 1, 1954	Jan. 1, 1953
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada	596,004	558,722
Canadian Congress of Labour	360,782	352,538
Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc.	100,312	104,486
American Federation of Labor only ¹	9,748	10,524
Congress of Industrial Organizations only ²	2,430	3,000
Unaffiliated international railway brotherhoods	40,922	41,751
Other unaffiliated international unions	62,127	61,935
Other unaffiliated associations, unions and groups	95,586	86,758
Totals	1,267,911	1,219,714

¹Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor but not with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

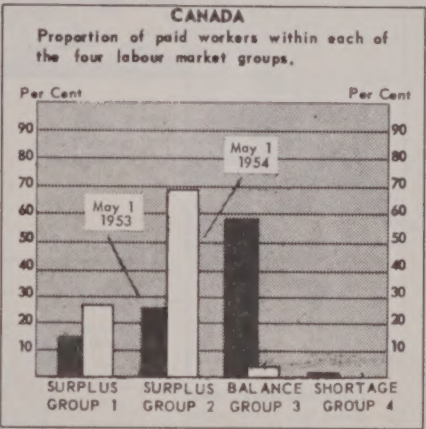
²Unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations but not with the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Manpower Situation in Local Areas

THE seasonal upturn in activity during April reduced surplus labour supplies in most of the country's labour markets but at a slower rate than last year. Altogether, labour supply changed sufficiently to cause the reclassification of 19 labour market areas. As a result the number of substantial labour surplus areas fell during the month from 54 to 44, the moderate surplus areas increased from 51 to 56 and the balanced areas from four to nine.

None of the metropolitan areas and only one of the major industrial areas moved into the balanced category. Consequently, the nine areas in balance represented only four per cent of more than 4,000,000 workers in the 109 areas surveyed; in April last year 40 areas were in balance, representing 58 per cent of the wage-earner total. On the other hand, the 44 areas with substantial labour surpluses accounted for 27 per cent of all wage earners; last year 26 areas accounting for 15 per cent of all wage earners were in this category.

The slight increase in activity during April was distributed fairly evenly among the various regions. In the Quebec and Atlantic regions, increasing activity in construction, fishing and shipping reduced the substantial labour surpluses that still existed in most areas. An increase in outdoor activity also occurred in Ontario, although its effect was partly offset by further lay-offs in manufacturing. In the Prairie Provinces, cold weather delayed the usual upswing in agriculture and construction.



Labour Market Areas	Labour Surplus *				Approximate Balance *		Labour Shortage *	
	1		2		3		4	
	May 1 1954	May 1 1953	May 1 1954	May 1 1953	May 1 1954	May 1 1953	May 1 1954	May 1 1953
Metropolitan	3	2	8	2	—	7	—	—
Major Industrial	12	9	14	9	1	8	—	1
Major Agricultural	3	2	8	5	3	7	—	—
Minor	26	13	26	26	5	18	—	—
Total	44	26	56	42	9	40	—	1

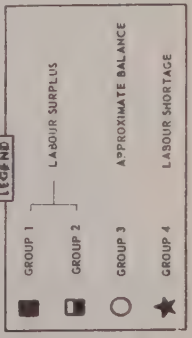
*See inside back cover, *Labour Gazette*.

CLASSIFICATION OF LABOUR MARKET AREAS, May 1, 1954

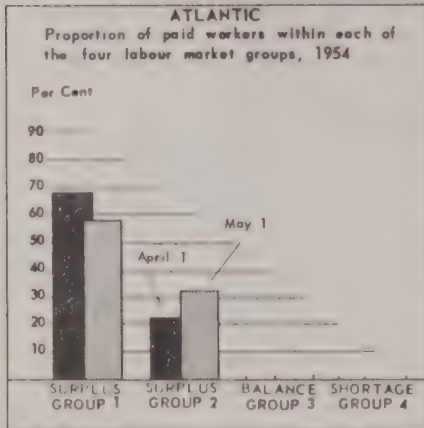
	LABOUR SURPLUS		APPROXIMATE BALANCE	LABOUR SHORTAGE
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
METROPOLITAN AREAS (labour force 75,000 or more)	Quebec - Levis St. John's Vancouver - New Westminster	Calgary Edmonton Hamilton Montreal Ottawa - Hull Toronto Windsor Winnipeg		
MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS (labour force 25,000-75,000; 60 per cent or more in non-agricultural activity)	Corner Brook Cornwall Farnham - Granby Fort William - Port Arthur Joliette Lac St. Jean Moncton New Glasgow Rouyn - Val d'Or Shawinigan Falls Sydney Trois-Rivières	Brantford Guelph Halifax Kitchener London Niagara Peninsula Oshawa Peterborough Saint John Sarnia Sherbrooke Sudbury Timmins - Kirkland Lake Victoria	Kingston	
MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREAS (labour force 25,000-75,000; 40 per cent or more in agriculture)	Charlottetown Rivière du Loup Thetford - Megantic - St. Georges	Barrie Brandon Chatham Lethbridge North Battleford Prince Albert Red Deer Yorkton	Moose Jaw Regina Saskatoon	
MINOR AREAS (labour force 10,000-25,000)	Bathurst Beauharnois Bracebridge Campbellton Cranbrook Drummondville Edmundaton Fredericton Gaspé Grand Falls Montmagny Newcastle North Bay Okanagan Valley Owen Sound Prince George Quebec North Shore Rimouski Sault Ste. Marie Ste. Agathe - St. Jérôme St. Stephen Summerside Trail - Nelson Victoriaville Woodstock, N.B. Yarmouth	Belleville - Trenton Bridgewater Central Vancouver Island Chilliwack Dauphin Dawson Creek Drumheller Galt Kamloops Kentville Lachute - Ste. Thérèse Lindsay Medicine Hat Pembroke Portage la Prairie Prince Rupert Simcoe Sorel St. Hyacinthe St. Jean Stratford St. Thomas Truro Valleyfield Walkerton Woodstock - Ingersoll	Brampton Goderich Listowel Swift Current Weyburn	

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET AREAS

May 1, 1954



ATLANTIC



The level of unemployment, however, decreased slightly following the opening of Great Lakes shipping, which resulted in the annual migration to inland ports of seamen and longshoremen. Reflecting these developments, the number of persons working full or part time increased by 5,000 in the four-week period ending April 17. The total was still 17,000 below the figure at the corresponding date last year.

Total non-agricultural employment in the region was slightly lower than last year. However, the trends within the region were mixed and the extent of the decrease differed in the various provinces. Coal mining, iron and steel manufacturing and construction showed sizable year-to-year reductions but pulp and paper mills and transportation equipment manufacturing were more active than last year. The greatest year-to-year changes occurred in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, where decreases of three and five per cent of the labour force, respectively, were recorded.

The slight increase in employment during April resulted in the reclassification of only three areas. With these changes, five areas were in the moderate and 16 in the substantial surplus categories at May 1. A year earlier, eight areas had moderate and 11 had substantial labour surpluses, while two had labour demand and supply in approximate balance.

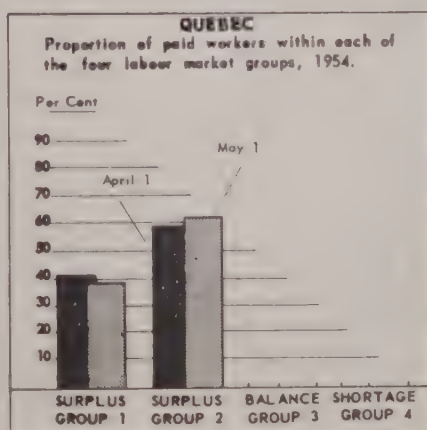
Metropolitan and Major Industrial Areas. A substantial labour surplus continued in St. John's during April, as industry generally failed to show much of a spring pick-up. Logging employment declined again during April and construction, fishing, trucking and navigation moved very little from the low employment levels of the previous month. Labour requirements are expected to increase sharply, however, when these activities get into full swing later this month.

Little change occurred in the labour markets of the major industrial areas during March as continuing cold weather retarded the seasonal upswing in construction employment. The demand for longshoremen in Halifax and Saint John decreased during the month, following the opening of inland navigation. On the other hand, activity increased at the Sydney summer port. Slight increases occurred in fishing and some lines of manufacturing.

Major Agricultural and Minor Areas. Bridgewater, Kentville and Truro moved from the substantial to the moderate surplus categories during April as employment levels increased slightly in logging, construction and trucking. The substantial labour surpluses which existed in the remaining 11 areas during March continued during April, since agriculture, fishing and construction were still seasonally slack. A seasonal upswing in employment was expected in canning and processing plants following the opening of the fishing season.

QUEBEC

EMPLOYMENT increased gradually in the Quebec region during April as outdoor activities either got under way or expanded. Construction activities picked up, particularly in the southern areas where the weather was more favourable. Resumption of water transport on the St. Lawrence provided the usual increase in jobs for seamen, long-shoremen and stevedores and there was some further activity in the logging industry, where men were returning to the woods for the river drive. From March 20 to April 17 persons at work in the region increased by 11,000 to 1,365,000.



While expansion was taking place along the usual seasonal lines, it appeared to be slower than last year; in addition, the less seasonal industries were failing to show their usual strength. Employment in the clothing and boot and shoe manufacturing industries increased slightly during the winter and early spring months but textile manufacturers were still laying off workers and continuing short-time activities. Reflecting this, the number of persons at work in the region showed a year-to-year decrease of 43,000.

Although increased seasonal activity resulted in a decline in labour surpluses in all areas, substantial surpluses continued in 17 of the 24 areas in the region. St. Hyacinthe and Valleyfield were reclassified during the month from the substantial to the moderate surplus category, bringing the total in this group to seven; however, no areas yet had a balanced employment market.

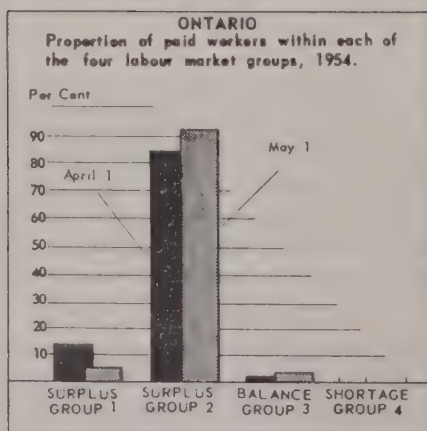
Metropolitan Areas. Labour surpluses declined further in Montreal during April although there was still little re-hiring in the manufacturing industries. Labour demand, however, was increasing seasonally, particularly in construction, where an estimated \$62 million will be spent in the metropolitan area. This is a larger amount than was invested in the previous year but most of the increase will result from extensive expansion of oil refineries for which the demand for construction labour will be small.

Most of the unemployed seamen had been rehired in Quebec City by the end of April but construction activities were just getting under way and many building tradesmen were still without work. Surpluses of loggers were decreasing as men were being hired for river driving operations.

Major Industrial Areas. Frost and cold weather continued to hold back construction activities in Trois Rivières and in northern industrial centres but the river drive was beginning and the large labour surpluses that developed during the winter months were gradually decreasing. In Rouyn, mining production was returning to normal but the loss of income resulting from the four-month strike was still being felt and economic activity showed little change during the month. At the same time, continued slackness in the textile industry in Sherbrooke largely offset the improvement resulting from the pick-up in construction activities in the area.

Major Agricultural and Minor Areas. An increase in construction and other seasonal activities resulted in the reclassification of the St. Hyacinthe and Valleyfield areas from the substantial to the moderate surplus category. In most areas, however, weather conditions retarded outdoor activities, particularly farming. Furthermore the Gaspé, North Shore and nearby areas were feeling the effects of the completion of the Sept Iles-Knob Hill railway and the consequent drop in demand for construction labourers. Seven of the 12 areas continued to have substantial surpluses of labour.

ONTARIO



ECONOMIC activity increased seasonally in the Ontario region during April but not as rapidly as last year. After a slight drop in March, the number of persons working increased to 1,817,000 in the week of April 17, a gain of 16,000 during the preceding two months. This was less than half the increase that occurred during the same period last year. The April employment total was 27,000 greater than at the same date last year but at the same time, the labour force increased by 60,000. Consequently, the level of unemployment in the

region was about twice as high as last year, although as a proportion of the labour force it was still lower than in any other region.

Employment in almost all manufacturing industries continued to lag behind the rising levels of 1953. During March, year-to-year gains were still recorded in motor vehicles, electrical apparatus and paper products, although the margins were smaller than in the previous month. Employment in the remaining groups was lower than a year earlier by five per cent in rubber products, eight per cent in iron and steel products, 11 per cent in clothing and 20 per cent in textiles. Preliminary reports for April show

that more than 4,000 workers were released from the motor vehicle, iron and steel products, electrical apparatus and textile industries, although these lay-offs were more than offset by seasonal increases in other manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Seasonal employment increases, particularly in construction, were reflected in a moderate reduction in the available supply of workers during the month. Three areas moved from the moderate surplus to the balanced category and two from the substantial to the moderate surplus category. At May 1, five areas had substantial labour surpluses, 25 had moderate surpluses and four were in balance. At the same time last year, there were no areas with substantial surpluses, 11 with moderate surpluses and 22 in balance.

Metropolitan Areas. In Windsor, the transfer of automobile assembly operations to Oakville, together with a lower rate of truck production, resulted in the lay-off of more than 1,000 workers, which outweighed hirings in other local industries. Lay-offs continued in Hamilton during the month but an increase in building activity reduced the labour surplus from substantial to moderate proportions. In Toronto and Ottawa-Hull labour demand increased gradually.

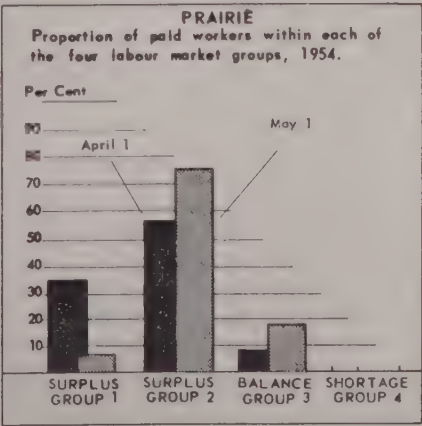
Major Industrial Areas. The labour requirements of a new chemical plant now under construction in Kingston caused this area to shift from the moderate surplus to the balanced category. In Cornwall, the substantial surplus resulting from the closure of the Stormont textile mill in March persisted through April. Lay-offs in manufacturing slowed the seasonal upswing in London, Galt, Kitchener and the Niagara Peninsula.

Major Agricultural and Minor Areas. Increasing activity in agriculture and construction absorbed the excess labour supply in Goderich and Listowel and reduced the surplus in Pembroke. In most of the remaining areas employment gradually increased. The exception was St. Thomas, where lay-offs in manufacturing resulted in a moderate increase in the available labour supply.

PRAIRIE

COLD weather prevailed in the Prairie Provinces throughout April, delaying the beginning of construction projects and agricultural operations by two to three weeks. The number of persons working full or part time increased by 2,000; in the same period last year the increase was 37,000. As a result, the gap between the number of persons at work this year and last widened to 52,000.

The slow start in agriculture accounted for more than half the year-to-year employment drop, which should, however, be made up when



spring seeding gets under way this month. Construction programs were also slow in starting. Investment intentions, as surveyed at the end of 1953, indicate an eight-per-cent increase in construction this year but at the first of March construction employment in the region was seven per cent lower than last year. Employment decreased slightly over the year in manufacturing and dropped 14 per cent in Alberta coal mines.

During the month, three areas moved from the moderate surplus to the balanced labour market category and two from the substantial to the moderate surplus category. This left only one area (Fort William-Port Arthur) with a substantial surplus at the end of April. Fourteen areas, including the three metropolitan centres, had moderate surpluses, and five were in balance.

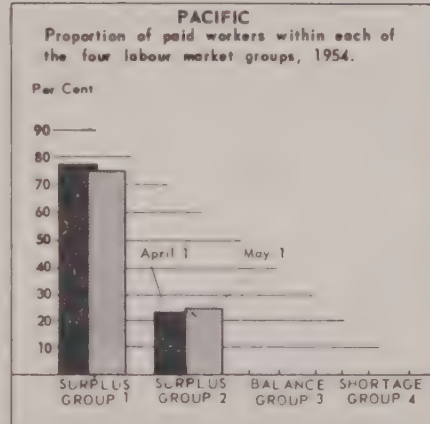
Metropolitan and Major Industrial Areas. A notable influx of construction workers into the major centres continued during April but weather delayed the starting of many projects and at the same time reduced the movement of labour to farming areas. About 250 workers were laid off from the railway shops in Winnipeg but other activities increased sufficiently to bring this area from the substantial to the moderate surplus category. The employment level during March was the same last year in Calgary, two per cent lower in Winnipeg and four per cent lower in Edmonton. The principal contributing factor in Edmonton was a year-to-year decline of 27 per cent in construction while in Winnipeg, it was the decrease in manufacturing employment, notably clothing (down 14 per cent), transportation equipment (down 10 per cent) and iron and steel products (down 5 per cent).

Unemployment in Fort William-Port Arthur remained the highest of any area in the region. This was partly because of a temporary release of woods workers, many of whom will be rehired in May to transfer the winter's cut to the mills. Lay-offs for re-tooling also occurred at the Fort William aircraft plant. The beginning of navigation resulted in the recall of some transportation and grain elevator crews but, because of the slow movement of grain, activity in these industries was far below normal.

Major Agricultural and Minor Areas. The slow upturn in agricultural and other outdoor activities was reflected in a reduction in the available supply of labour in these areas. The surplus in Portage la Prairie was reduced from substantial to moderate proportions; Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Swift Current moved into the balanced category. Alberta coal mining areas were exceptions to the general upswing in the region. In these areas, the effect of the seasonal contraction in demand for coal was accentuated by the gradual decline in the industry that has resulted from the increasing use of oil and other fuels. Coal mining lay-offs in March and April involved well over 1,000 workers. The centres most seriously affected were Drumheller, Brazeau and areas in the Crow's Nest Pass. Because there is little alternative employment in some of these areas, the provincial Government of Alberta authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 for rehabilitating workers laid off from coal mines.

PACIFIC

EMPLOYMENT continued to increase gradually in the Pacific region during April as weather and road conditions slowly improved. The continuance of cold weather and the imposition of road haulage restrictions in some areas limited the normal seasonal increase in logging, sawmilling and construction. However, some improvement occurred during the month in the construction and metalworking industries. The number of persons working increased from 391,000 in March to 393,000 at April 17. This increase was considerably smaller than last year, and the total number of persons at work was still 11,000 lower than in April 1953.



In the plywood industry, production increased to about the level of last fall, pulp and paper mills continued to operate at capacity and some improvement occurred in several other phases of manufacturing. Lay-offs occurred, however, in shipbuilding. Wholesale and retail sales were generally sustained, while department store sales, in the week ending May 1, were nearly four per cent higher than in 1953.

The increase in labour demand in April, although limited, was fairly general in most labour market areas. The Prince George area, where the spring break-up was responsible for a sharp decline, was the major exception. The only market area to be reclassified during the month was Chilliwack, which moved from the substantial to the moderate labour surplus category. At the beginning of May, five areas were in the substantial and five in the moderate labour surplus category. A year earlier, two areas were in the substantial and seven in the moderate surplus category and one area had labour supply and demand in approximate balance.

Metropolitan and Major Industrial Areas. In the Vancouver-New Westminster area, labour demand increased moderately in April. The larger logging firms were increasing production in an effort to provide an adequate log supply for the mills, most of which were operating at full production as export and local sales improved. Construction activity slowly increased. Plywood mills, machine shops, and sheet metal and steel fabricators were busier than in the preceding month. On the other hand, some lay-offs occurred in shipbuilding and flour milling.

In the Victoria area, the logging industry operated fairly steadily in April but employed considerably fewer men than last year. Most sawmills were operating on one shift only. There was some increase in the demand for construction workers during the latter part of the month. In shipbuilding, lay-offs were heavy but towards the end of April some men had been recalled.

Minor Areas. Activity increased in most minor areas but improvement in the logging, sawmilling and construction industries was restricted by adverse weather and road conditions in several areas.

Current Labour Statistics

(Latest available statistics as of May 10, 1954)

Principal Items	Date	Amount	Percentage Change From	
			Previous Month	Previous Year
<i>Manpower</i>				
Total civilian labour force (a)	April 17	5,257,000	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Persons at work 35 hours or more	April 17	2,890,000 ¹	- 35.2	- 37.8
Persons at work less than 35 hours	April 17	1,955,000 ¹	+ 465.0	+ 560.5
Usually work 35 hours or more	April 17	1,752,000 ¹	+ 1,045.1	+ 1,584.6
On short time	April 17	59,000	- 3.3	+ 145.8
Usually work less than 35 hours	April 17	203,000	+ 5.2	+ 5.7
Persons with jobs not at work	April 17	109,000	- 3.5	- 19.3
Usually work 35 hours or more	April 17	106,000	- 3.6	- 19.1
Usually work less than 35 hours	April 17	*	0.0	0.0
Persons without jobs & seeking work	April 17	303,000	- 4.7	+ 83.6
Persons not in the labour force	April 17	4,901,000	- 0.2	+ 2.9
<i>Registered for work, NES (b)</i>				
Atlantic	April 15	79,762	- 1.4	+ 33.9
Quebec	April 15	194,050	- 2.5	+ 36.0
Ontario	April 15	146,790	- 4.4	+ 86.7
Prairie	April 15	75,483	- 1.4	+ 55.2
Pacific	April 15	52,943	- 11.6	+ 23.2
Total, all regions	April 15	549,028	- 3.7	+ 47.4
<i>Ordinary claims for Unemployment</i>				
Insurance benefit	April 1	412,999	- 4.4	+ 40.2
Amount of benefit payments	March	\$32,160,928	+ 20.6	+ 54.6
Index of employment (1949=100)	March 1	106.5	- 0.5	- 3.2
Immigration	March	13,309	+ 94.7	+ 23.0(c)
<i>Industrial Relations</i>				
Strikes and lockouts—days lost	April	24,661	-	+ 111.8(c)
No. of workers involved	April	2,268	-	+ 18.6(c)
No. of strikes	April	33	-	+ 28.8(c)
<i>Earnings and Income</i>				
Average weekly wages and salaries	March 1	\$59.30	+ 1.5	+ 3.3
Average hourly earnings (mfg.)	March 1	\$ 1.40	+ 0.2	+ 4.7
Average hours worked per week (mfg.)	March 1	41.0	+ 0.7	- 2.6
Average weekly earnings (mfg.)	March 1	\$57.69	+ 1.0	+ 2.0
Consumer price index (av. 1949=100)	April 1	115.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Real weekly earnings (mfg. av. 1949=100)	March 1	119.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.3
Total labour income	February	\$000,000 947	+ 0.6	+ 2.9
<i>Industrial Production</i>				
Total (average 1935-39=100)	February	237.4	+ 3.7	- 1.9
Manufacturing	February	248.7	+ 3.6	- 3.7
Durables	February	306.8	+ 2.4	- 6.2
Non-Durables	February	211.5	+ 4.7	- 1.3

(a), (b): See inside back cover, *Labour Gazette*.

(c) These percentages compare the cumulative total to date from first of current year with total for same period previous year.

*Less than 10,000.

¹ Good Friday fell in the survey week.

Notes of Current Interest

TLC President Bengough Will Not Seek Re-election

Percy R. Bengough, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada since 1942, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election at this year's convention.

Mr. Bengough, 71, has been a union member since 1903, when he joined the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in Britain. He has been an officer of the TLC since 1931, when he was elected one of the labour organization's vice-presidents.

When he came to Canada in 1905, he first did some prospecting and logging in the West and then moved to Vancouver. He later became organizer there for the International Association of Machinists, in which union he still retains membership. He also served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council.

When the late Tom Moore suffered a stroke shortly before the 1942 convention, Mr. Bengough was appointed temporary President for one year pending Mr. Moore's recovery. But Mr. Moore did not recover and Mr. Bengough has been elected President at every convention since then.

Made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the Honours List of July 1, 1946, for his "meritorious and distinguished service during the war," Mr. Bengough has received honorary Doctorates in Laws from the University of British Columbia and from St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadian Labour Groups Make Personnel Changes

A number of changes in the personnel of Canadian labour organizations have taken place recently.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has announced the appointment of Thomas B. Ward, 47, of Flin Flon, Man., to the position of Director of Political Information and Public Relations at national headquarters in Ottawa.

He is a charter member of the North of 53 Trades and Labour Council and was the first President of that body in 1944. He is also a charter member and Past President of the Flin Flon Federal Union No. 172. He has served on the Congress' provincial organizations in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan since 1946.

Mr. Ward was instrumental in the organization of union employees in Sherridon, Lynn Lake and Snow Lake, Man.

During the thirties, Mr. Ward taught school at several places in Saskatchewan.

The Canadian Congress of Labour has announced the appointment of Robert E. Hale, former Director for Alberta-Saskatchewan, to the position of Director of the newly created Prairie Provinces' Region, a consolidation of the Alberta-Saskatchewan and Manitoba organizing districts of the CCL. Headquarters of the new region is Regina.

G. S. Borgford, formerly General Representative for the Congress in Manitoba, has been moved to the Alberta-sub-region and will be working out of Edmonton.

The new Secretary-Treasurer of the Quebec Federation of Labour (TLC) is Raymond M. Bennett, Financial Secretary of Local 176, International Typographical Union (AFL-TLC). Mr. Bennett has been Vice-president of the Federation since 1942 and is also Vice-president of the Trades and Labour Council of Montreal.

He succeeds Robert Levesque, International Representative of the International Chemical Workers' Union, who resigned. Mr. Levesque has now been named Vice-president of the Quebec Federation, thus changing positions with Mr. Bennett.

Bill Godfrey, TLC representative at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., has been appointed TLC representative in Winnipeg and organizer for Manitoba to replace Andrew Murphy, who resigned January 31.

Mr. Murphy, who assumed the Congress position in January 1946, is a member of the Manitoba Labour Relations Board, labour member on the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba, and a member of the advisory council of the Department of Industry and Commerce.

Mr. Godfrey is a Vice-president of the Ontario Provincial Federation of Labour (TLC).

Jack Crann, Vice-president of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour (TLC) and member of the Newfoundland Labour Relations Board, last month announced his resignation from both posts because of his transfer by his employers to Tennessee.

N.B. Labour Figure, George Melvin Dies

George R. Melvin, Secretary-Treasurer of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour for 36 years, died April 18. He was 66 years old.

Mr. Melvin was one of the original members of the N.B. Labour Relations and Fair Wages Board. He was a Past President and charter member of Local 502, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He had held the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the N.B. Federation of Labour since 1918.

During the war he served on the War-time Labour Relations Board. He was also a member of the Local Employment Committee of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and of the Vocational Committee of Saint John Vocational School.

A. A. Heaps, Former M.P. And Labour Leader, Dies

One of the West's best known union leaders, Abraham Albert Heaps, died suddenly April 4, in Bournemouth, England. He was 68 years old.

Mr. Heaps, a native of Leeds, England, came to Canada in 1911. In 1919, he was charged with seditious conspiracy following the Winnipeg general strike but was acquitted.

At the time of the strike he was President of the Winnipeg Upholsterers' Union, Secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council and a member of the city council.

In 1940 he was engaged to assist in the establishment of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and later was appointed to the Commission.

Mr. Heaps was a member of the House of Commons from 1925 to 1940, as an Independent Labour member until 1930, when he joined the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. He remained that party's representative for Winnipeg North until 1940, when he was defeated.

Lucien Rodier, QC, Labour Lawyer, Dies

Lucien Rodier, QC, of Montreal, lawyer for the Trades and Labour Council and other unions, died suddenly on April 11, at the age of 49.

Lawyer for the minimum wages for women in Quebec, he was one of the promoters of this law with the late Gustave Franceq.

Mr. Rodier took classical studies at the College Ste. Marie and studied law at McGill and Montreal universities. He had been lecturer in commercial law at McGill University for more than 12 years.

Conciliation Board Makes Report in Rail Dispute

The Minister of Labour on April 29 received the report of the conciliation board appointed to deal with a dispute between four Canadian railways and about 145,000 of their non-operating employees. Three separate reports were submitted, by the chairman and each of the two members.

All three reports will be carried in full in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The Minister announced that the report of the chairman and that of the employee nominee, to the extent that it coincides and does not go beyond that of the chairman, would constitute the report of the board.

The Chairman was the Hon. Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock of the Supreme Court of Canada. The employee nominee was A. J. Wickens, QC, of Moose Jaw; the employer nominee, Marshall M. Porter, QC, of Calgary.

The 16 international and national railways unions that are party to the dispute had asked for certain fringe benefits but no increase in pay. The demands: eight statutory holidays with pay, three weeks' vacation with pay after 15 years' service and four weeks after 25 years, 18 days' sick leave with pay, and overtime pay for Sunday work.

Mr. Justice Kellock recommended three statutory holidays with pay; Mr. Wickens, seven. Mr. Justice Kellock recommended three weeks' paid vacation after 25 years' service; Mr. Wickens, three weeks after 15 years. All three members recommended against sick leave with pay and against higher overtime pay for Sunday work.

Farmers' Income Drops 13 Per Cent in 1953

The net income of Canadian farm operators in 1953 was 13 per cent less than in 1952 and 23 per cent less than the record high set in 1951. According to preliminary estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, net income from farming operations in 1953 totalled \$1,656,600,000.

The revised total for 1952 was \$1,900,800,000 and the 1951 record was \$2,154,500,000.

Employment Index Down, Payrolls Up at March 1

While industrial employment at the beginning of March declined 0.5 per cent from a month earlier and was 3.2 per cent lower than at the same time last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index, weekly payrolls advanced 0.9 per cent over February and were slightly higher than at the same date last year.

At the same time per capita weekly wages and salaries advanced to \$59.28 from \$58.47 at the beginning of February and \$57.40 a year ago.

The advance index number of industrial employment on the 1949 base stood at 106.5 on March 1, compared with 107.0 a month earlier and 110.0 a year ago. The payrolls index was 147.5 compared with 146.2 at the beginning of February and 147.0 at March 1 last year.

Canadian labour income for January was estimated at \$941,000,000 down \$48,000,000 from the preceding month but up \$13,000,000 over last year's January total.

Economic Outlook Disquieting—CCL

The Canadian Congress of Labour in publications and in speeches by officials, last month described the economic outlook for labour as "disquieting" and forecast a serious unemployment problem this year. In Winnipeg, labour organizations are discussing the formation of an unemployed association.

The Canadian Congress of Labour, in its *Economic Outlook for 1954*, stressed that unemployment this past winter was more than seasonal, pointing out that it was evident in most major industries and in all geographic regions. The increase in economic activity that the Government expects this year, the report stated, would not provide nearly enough job opportunities.

At a conference in Halifax called to discuss unemployment in the Maritimes, Joe MacKenzie, Director of Organization for the CCL, said that if definite action were not taken during the coming months, unemployment figures would reach a new high next winter.

In Winnipeg the Winnipeg and District Trades and Labour Council (TLC), the Winnipeg Labour Council (CCL) and the One Big Union have formed a joint committee to deal with the unemployment situation there. There is a possibility an association of unemployed will be formed by the committee.

Three Union Leaders Join To Fight Unemployment

The leaders of three large unions in the United States announced April 30 that they would join in seeking government action on unemployment and underemployment. The three men normally hold divergent points of view.

They are: John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America (independent); Dave Beck, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL); and David J. McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO).

In a statement after the Washington conference that resulted in the alliance, Mr. Lewis said that the three unions, with a membership of 3,000,000 in the country's three "most basic" industries, have "a greater financial reserve than any other three organizations in the American economy".

In the three unions, he said, there now are more than 400,000 members unemployed in addition to 300,000 coal miners and 250,000 steelworkers who are working only one to four days a week.

Earlier in the month the United Steelworkers reported that 189,000 of its members in the United States and 7,700 in Canada were unemployed. The figures did not include those working fewer than 40 hours a week, the union said.

Calling on President Eisenhower April 8, the steel union proposed an immediate increase in unemployment insurance and Social Security benefits, an increase in personal income tax exemptions, an expansion of public works and an increase in home construction and slum clearance.

Reuther Calls Conference

Action by other labour organizations relating to the unemployment situation included the calling by CIO President Walter Reuther of a national full employment conference in Washington May 11 and 12, a plea by Mr. Reuther before the Senate Finance Committee studying the Administration's tax reform bill for tax relief to bolster consumer buying, and a call by the American Federation of Labor sounded at a meeting of the same Committee for a cut of \$4,500,000,000 in income taxes "to increase purchasing power and promote a healthy national economy".

Mr. Reuther's summons to 300 CIO leaders warned them "not to be lulled by any slight seasonal improvement this spring. Nothing less than full recovery will satisfy our needs," he said.

U.S. Unemployment Said At Levelling-Off Point

Unemployment in the United States rose by 54,000 in March to a total of 3,725,000, the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of the Census has reported. Unemployment in the United States usually decreases in March.

The increase was the smallest in any month since last October, when unemployment began to climb. In February the number of jobless rose by 1,312,000. In preceding months the increases ranged from 266,000 to 500,000.

The March total of unemployed was the highest in four years; in March 1950 the number was 4,123,000.

The number employed, however, rose by 45,000 in March to a total of 60,100,000 and the labour force rose by 100,000 to a total of 63,825,000. And, for the week ended March 27, new claims for unemployment insurance declined by 1,000 to a total of 292,700.

According to the *New York Times*, President Eisenhower's economic advisers feel the increase was too small to justify the taking of anti-recession steps. The President said in February that he would watch March's employment figures for signs that might indicate a need for government action.

While unions continued to express concern over the situation, government spokesmen were predicting an employment upturn. On April 18 James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labour, in a radio interview predicted "an upturn in employment and a decrease in unemployment" before the end of the year. He said the March employment figures indicated that the levelling-off point had been reached.

He conceded, however, that the jobless figure "may remain at present levels during the next few months".

Earlier in the month President Eisenhower told his press conference that the rate of increase in unemployment had "very definitely flattened out" in March.

The U.S. Department of Labor announced at the end of last month that manufacturing plants throughout the country had reported an increase in hiring between February and March. The Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said that while the rate of lay-offs remained virtually unchanged, hiring rose from 25 per 1,000 employees in February to 28 per 1,000 in March. Although hiring usually picks up at this time of year, the Bureau said, the gain this year was slightly more than usual.

A prominent economist has predicted a business revival in the United States "in about three to five months without any additional assistance from the Government". Sumner Slichter, writing in the April 11 issue of the *New York Times Magazine*, based his prediction on these factors:—

Consumption is exceeding production at a rate of more than \$4 billion a year;

Retail sales are about three to five per cent below corresponding periods last year;

People have more money to spend now than last year;

Business plans to spend on plant and equipment only slightly less than last year;

New building contract awards have been holding up well;

New housing starts, when seasonally adjusted, have been increasing almost without interruption since last August;

Consumers are paying off short-term debts faster than they have been incurring new debts.

He explained that consumer spending was low because people are paying off their short-term debts. "When repayments on short-term consumer credit no longer exceeds new borrowings, retail trade will improve," he said.

Employment in the farm equipment industry, the first to feel the effects of the business dip in the second half of last year, has begun to rise, according to press reports from Chicago. Major manufacturers have recalled thousands of employees laid off three and four months earlier. Employment levels in the industry in April were at their highest in many months.

U.S. Government Studies Causes of Unemployment

The United States Department of Labor announced in mid-April that for a month it had been conducting a survey into the causes of unemployment to see what employers can do to reduce it. The survey was described as an effort to assemble all the facts about certain unemployment conditions. The findings will be published.

According to the *New York Times*, one idea being considered is that employment and production might be made more regular if workers were employed by the month or on a quarterly or semi-annual basis instead of by the hour or by the week.

The theory behind union demands for a guaranteed annual wage is that if employers faced a money penalty when they laid off workers they would try to regularize output and keep workers uniformly busy.

U.S. Plans Joint Release On Employment Figures

"To improve general understanding of the Government's figures on unemployment, in future, employment and unemployment statistics of the United States Departments of Commerce and Labor will be published monthly in a single release," Commerce Secretary Weeks and Labor Secretary Mitchell have announced. The first joint release will be the data for April.

There will be no change in the methods of the two Departments in compilation. As before, both sets of figures will relate to non-farm employment but will vary because of differences in coverage, date of compilation and methods.

Delay May Result

One effect of the policy change may be to delay publication of some statistics but, according to the announcement, every effort will be made to speed the joint release.

Need for an integrated report was brought out by the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report last February, when it stated: "Information on the labour force, employment and unemployment collected by the Departments of Labor and Commerce should be brought together and analysed in one integrated report, regularly published, which would clearly set forth the information given in these separate sets of data."

Since January 1932, the Canadian Government has been issuing both the National Employment Service and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures in a joint press release.

Unions in Canada, U.S. Settle for No Increase

Two collective bargaining agreements that provide for no increase in wages were signed in Canada last month. In the United States, a union has voted almost unanimously for a pay cut, another has extended its contract a further three months, two more have waived wage demands and a court has blocked a Department of Labor order increasing the minimum wage in woollen mills.

The Canadian agreements were those at John Inglis-English Electric, covering 900 employees at two Ontario plants, and between the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL-TLC) and the Shipping Federation of Canada. The latter contract, which covers about 5,000 longshoremen at the ports of Saint John, Halifax, Montreal and Quebec, provides for improvements in

welfare benefits: life, accident and hospital insurance, weekly sickness indemnity and hospital insurance for families.

The union in the United States accepting the pay cut was the United Automobile Workers (CIO) at Willys Motors, Inc., Toledo, Ohio. It agreed to the abandonment of an "outmoded" incentive system in favour of an hourly-rated pay system plus bonus plan. The union's action was taken to help put the company in a better competitive position.

Under the agreement, the workers accepted a 5-per-cent pay cut but will receive 50 per cent of savings from increased efficiency. About 3,800 employees are affected.

The union believes the plan will not "in the long run" result in a wage reduction. "I do not believe the incentive workers will have lost a penny and the hourly workers will have gained," said Richard Gosser, UAW Vice-president who urged the employees to vote for the plan.

Of the savings from increased efficiency, the company gets 30 per cent and 20 per cent goes into an engineering fund to improve the product. The first bonus payments to the employees will be made December 1 and thereafter at six-month intervals.

Wage Demands Waived

Wage increase demands were waived by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (CIO) and by the International Association of Machinists (AFL) in negotiations with the American Hardware Corporation at New Britain, Conn. The Brotherhood of Marine Engineers (AFL) have extended their present contract from September 30 to January 1, 1955.

In Washington, Federal Judge Edward Tamm issued a preliminary injunction against a Department of Labor order that would have increased the legal minimum wage in woollen mills with government contracts by 15 cents an hour to \$1.20 an hour. More than a score of companies requested the injunction.

U.K. Unemployment Declined in March

Unemployment in the United Kingdom declined between mid-February and mid-March. The number registered as unemployed on March 15 was 342,900, a decrease of 44,400 from the February 15 total, the Ministry of Labour reported.

Unemployment in March was 1.6 per cent of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1.8 per cent in February and 1.9 per cent in March 1953.

Emergency Powers Act Not to be Extended

The Emergency Powers Act will not be extended this year. Prime Minister St. Laurent, answering a question by Donald M. Fleming (Eglinton) in the House of Commons April 29, said the Government "will not at this session ask Parliament to extend" the Act.

"We felt it was a grave decision to make," he said, "because there is still a pretty explosive situation existing in the world. I hope the situation will not require the exercise of any but normal powers by the Governor in Council. But should it develop that there would have to be, in the interests of the safety of the nation, powers exercised that are not normally conferred upon the Governor in Council by existing legislation, we would have to resort to the War Measures Act."

The War Measures Act, now dormant, would become operative again only on proclamation.

The Emergency Powers Act was introduced in February 1951. Its purpose was to give the Government means to act with the utmost expedition in situations arising from the Korean War. Its predecessors in effect during and after the Second World War were the War Measures Act, the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act and the Transitional Measures Act.

Anti-Discrimination Talks Slated for 54 Stations

When the Canada Fair Employment Practices Act was passed by Parliament last year it was the subject of considerable discussion and the general opinion was that an educational campaign was needed if the attitudes of mind that are the root of discrimination were to be eliminated.

With this objective in mind, the Department of Labour, in co-operation with the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, is sponsoring a series of seven radio broadcasts on anti-discrimination which will be heard over at least 54 independent radio stations in Canada on its weekly program, "Canada At Work".

Individuals well-known in the Canadian business world, in the labour movement, in inter-church organizations, and two well-known Canadian writers are being invited to take part in the talks.

The topics they will discuss are: Discrimination and Democracy in Canada; Discrimination: What It Does to Man; Ignorance—Discrimination Cannot Live Without It; The Churches Look at

Discrimination; Discrimination: What It Does to Business; Discrimination: What It Does to Trade Unions; and Law as an Anti-Discrimination Weapon.

These broadcasts will be carried by English-language radio stations in the following communities: Chilliwack, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Penticton, Port Alberni, Prince Rupert, Trail, Dauphin, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Flin Flon, Fort Frances, Fort William, Grande Prairie, Kenora, North Battleford, Port Arthur, Yorkton, Sault Ste. Marie (USA), St. Thomas, Sudbury, Barrie, Belleville, Brantford, Cornwall, Guelph, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Orillia, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Pembroke, Toronto (2 stations), Windsor, Wingham, Woodstock, Antigonish, Campbellton, Halifax, Moncton, Saint John (NB), St. John's, Summerside, Sydney, Truro, Sherbrooke, Oshawa, Kamloops, Bridgewater, Saskatoon, Nelson and Kentville.

Transcriptions of these broadcasts are also available for other communities where there are radio stations. They can be obtained by the radio stations or by labour or other organizations, free of charge, from the Information Branch, Federal Department of Labour.

Many Unions Announce Guaranteed Wage Plans

A demand for a guaranteed annual wage has entered the Canadian collective bargaining scene. Norman Allison, Canadian Director of the United Rubber Workers (CIO-CCL), announced last month that such a demand will be made in negotiations beginning in July with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited.

The union thus becomes the first major labour group in Canada to demand an annual wage guarantee.

It will also seek a wage increase of 15 cents an hour, improvements in the pension plan and hospital and surgical coverage, Mr. Allison announced.

The type of guaranteed annual wage plan that will be sought has not yet been announced by the Rubber Workers.

Also in Canada, a visiting CIO official told a meeting of the Personnel Association of Toronto that the guaranteed annual wage was a "natural counterpart to the introduction of the push-button factory". Ted F. Silvey, of the CIO headquarters staff, explained that "we are not encouraging malingering. The objective of the CIO is to stimulate employer responsi-

bility to assure continued employment. And when there is no employment, then management is penalized."

In the United States, two large CIO unions, the International Union of Electrical Workers and the United Automobile Workers, have released details of their guaranteed annual wage plans. The IUE has already placed its demands before the General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Another large CIO union, the United Steelworkers of America, is expected to include a demand for a guaranteed annual wage in this year's negotiations with basic steel industry employers. The union's wage policy committee was scheduled to meet this month to draw up contract proposals.

IUE Proposal

The IUE has asked General Electric to put 5 per cent of its payroll into a fund to provide a guaranteed annual wage. Its proposal is designed to assure a worker of 2,080 hours' pay each year; the company would have to make up the difference between a laid-off worker's unemployment insurance compensation and his normal pay for a 40-hour week. If he obtained work elsewhere at less than his General Electric rate of pay, the difference would come out of the wage-guarantee fund.

The company's liability would be limited to the money in the fund. If the fund grew large enough to assure payment of ten weeks' compensation to all workers, the company's contribution could be cut to keep it at that level.

UAW Plan

The UAW plan, devised by a special committee of the union's officials, was described to delegates at the 6th International UAW-CIO Education Conference in Chicago April 8-11. Under the plan, all workers would be guaranteed 40 hours of work a week—or 40 hours' pay—for up to 52 consecutive weeks.

Payments would be supplemental to jobless benefits, which would be deducted from the lay-off pay required from the employer. Financing would be by individual employer trust funds; the amount each employer paid would be in proportion to his basic payroll. When a reserve account reached a certain point, the employer could discontinue payments until he gave notice to some of his employees. The funds would be under joint management-union administration.

The committee, which was headed by Nat Weinberg, UAW Director of Research and Engineering, declared that the plan should be based on sound principles; it drew up six:—

1. The primary goal of a guaranteed annual wage plan should be to stimulate management to provide steady full-time employment week by week, the year round.

2. Guaranteed annual wage payments should be made to workers for whom management fails to provide work, sufficient to insure take-home pay adequate to maintain the living standards which the worker and his family enjoy while he is fully employed.

3. All workers should be guaranteed employment or guaranteed payments from the time they acquire seniority; the guarantee should assure protection against a full year of lay-off for all eligible workers and for shorter periods on a graduated basis for those who have not worked the minimum qualifying period.

4. Guaranteed payments should be integrated with unemployment compensation benefits so that employers can reduce their liabilities by effectively working towards the improvement of unemployment compensation laws.

5. The plan should be administered by a joint board of administration having equal representation from the union and management with an impartial chairman to break deadlocks.

6. Financing should combine pay-as-you-go, to provide employers with incentives to stabilize employment, with a reserve trust fund to meet abnormal costs. Provision should be made for re-insurance to reduce the size of required reserves and to spread the risks of abnormal unemployment over the widest possible area of the economy.

February Immigration Increases 30 Per Cent

Immigration to Canada during the first two months of 1954 totalled 14,914, an increase of 37 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1953, according to statistics released by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

A total of 6,834 persons arrived in February, 1,146 fewer than the number that immigrated during January but 30 per cent more than the number of new arrivals during February 1953.

Of the February immigrants 1,961 were Northern Europeans, 1,731 British, 633 from the United States, and 2,509 from other nationalities.

As of the end of February, 4,385 British immigrants have arrived, 4,143 Northern Europeans, 1,383 from the United States, and 5,003 of other nationalities.

Immigrants Needed to Offset Farmers' Exodus

The Canadian farm industry needs immigrants to offset the movement of farmers and their sons to the city, Col. Laval Fortier, Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, said last month in an address to the Montreal Branch of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

According to the best estimate he had been able to obtain, the Deputy Minister said, exodus from farms to the cities has been at the rate of about 60,000 each year since 1948.

Reporting that since the Second World War 125,000 immigrants—almost one of every four workers arriving—had gone to work on farms, he asked: "Would we have produced as much without them?"

About 10,000 post-war immigrants were now operating their own farms, he said. "I think the fact that this number has been able to find farms for sale in Canada is another indication that the agricultural industry needs immigrants."

These 10,000 farmers are a new market for implements, machinery and other farm requirements, he pointed out.

Negro Group Criticizes Immigration Act

The Negro Citizenship Association, of Toronto, on April 27 protested that Canada's immigration policy discriminates against Negroes in a brief submitted to Hon. Walter Harris, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Association made five requests:—

1. That the definition of "British subject" in the Immigration Act be amended to include all those who are for all other purposes regarded as British subjects and citizens of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth.

2. That provision be made in the Act for the entry of a British West Indian, without regard to racial origin, who has sufficient means to maintain himself until he has obtained employment.

3. That the word "orphan" be deleted from the regulation that provides for the entry of nephews and nieces under 21.

4. That the term "persons of exceptional merit" be defined specifically. (The term is used in the Act to describe Negroes who are also admissible.)

5. That an immigration office be set up in a centrally-located area of the British West Indies for the handling of prospective immigrants.

The brief pointed out that the definition of "British subject" in the Act excludes persons from the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Pakistan and Africa although these countries are in the Commonwealth.

"Such a definition of 'British subject' is discriminatory and dangerous, creating two classes of Her Majesty's subjects and raising animosity between persons born in different geographical areas," the brief said.

Mr. Harris promised to give the brief serious consideration to see whether it would be possible to widen the present category of admissible Negroes, which includes fathers, mothers, wives and children of Canadian residents.

Three More Provinces Sign Rehabilitation Pact

British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia have now signed agreements with the federal Government for the co-ordination of rehabilitation services for disabled persons.

These three bring the total of signing provinces to eight: Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Similar agreements are now being studied by the remaining two provinces.

The agreements provide that the federal Government will assign up to \$15,000 per year to each signing province, on a matching dollar-for-dollar basis, to pay the salaries and expenses of a Provincial Rehabilitation Co-ordinator and his staff, and to supply certain services necessary to the rehabilitation of an individual where such needs are not covered by other sections of the plan. Other sections of the plan include assistance to provide vocational training for the disabled and to expand medical rehabilitation services.

The provincial co-ordinators, in addition to other duties, will work with a provincial interdepartmental committee to assure the co-operation of the various departments whose services contribute to a rehabilitation plan. Their job will be to co-ordinate, on a regional and local basis, the efforts of all agencies, public and private, working with the disabled, and to stimulate the interest of the medical profession, management, labour, vocational guidance and the National Employment Service in the potential worth of the disabled.

Four of the signing provinces—Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and New Brunswick—have already appointed provincial co-ordinators.

Scarcity of Work Helps Apprenticeship Program

The scarcity of work in Ontario earlier this year favourably affected the Ontario apprenticeship training program, according to the April issue of *Employment Conditions in Ontario*, published by the Ontario Regional Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

"The present scarcity of jobs has two beneficial aspects, when the long-term view is taken. First it makes students reluctant to discontinue school even though success in the classroom is demanding upon their energies and provides a challenge," the report states.

"With high wages available, they could take the easy way out and receive an immediate reward. Dropping out of school, now, means that they jeopardize their futures without reaping any immediate profit.

"The second benefit is that youths are made to realize that the man with the skill has greater opportunities for employment. He has all the unskilled field plus his specialty.

"Many of the 'above-average' youths are now seeking apprenticeship training. Further, employers are aware of this trend and are more receptive to training applicants, realizing that they will no longer be restricted to the less capable youth."

According to the report, placement of apprentices has shown marked improvement in Windsor, Brantford, Kitchener, Brockville, Welland and Cobourg.

Housing Starts in U.S. Rise 10 Per Cent in Feb.

Housing starts in the United States in February rose by more than 10 per cent from January's winter low, numbering 73,000, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Although February usually marks the beginning of the spring upturn in housing starts, the Bureau said, the increase this year was sharper than in most post-war years.

February Housing Starts Show Slight Increase

Housing starts in Canada in February were slightly increased over those during the same month last year and completions were virtually unchanged, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported.

Starts were made on the construction of 3,057 residential units in February compared with 2,789 a year earlier. Completions numbered 6,116 compared with 6,161.

In the first two months of the year, starts were down to 6,040 from 6,362 and completions were up to 14,431 from 12,262.

At the end of February, 51,127 units were under construction, compared with 49,737 at the same time last year.

Ontario's Director of Apprenticeship Retires

Frederick J. Hawes, for 18 years Director of the Apprenticeship Department of the Ontario Government, has retired.

Mr. Hawes, now 73 years of age, was one of the pioneers of Ontario's legislated job training program. As business agent for a local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-TLC), he helped form the first joint employee-employer apprenticeship program in the province. That was in 1926.

Two years later the Ontario Government enacted apprenticeship legislation and Mr. Hawes became an apprenticeship inspector for the Niagara district. In 1936 he became Director of the Department.

Elections, Appointments Of Interest to Labour

During April, elections and appointments of interest to labour occurred here and in the United States.

At the 45th annual meeting of the Co-operative Union of Canada, R. S. Staples of Ottawa was elected President and W. H. McLeod of Regina, Vice-president.

The Canadian Construction Association has appointed the following chairmen of standing and special committees for 1954: Apprenticeship and Youth Training, J. M. Pigott, CBE, Hamilton; Labour Relations, A. C. Ross, Ottawa; Payment-by-Results, N. A. Puthurbough, London.

The United States Department of Labor has announced the appointment of Arthur Larson, Dean of the University of Pittsburgh Law School, as Under Secretary of Labor to fill the vacancy created last October by the resignation of Lloyd Mashburn.

Another recent change in the U.S. Department of Labor was the dismissal of the Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, William Connolly.

Léon Jouhaux, French Labour Leader, Dies

Léon Jouhaux, veteran French trade-union leader and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, passed away suddenly in Paris on April 28, at the age of 74 years.

The death of Mr. Jouhaux, who was President of Force Ouvrière and Vice-president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, occurred just a few hours after he had been re-elected President of the Economic Council, the French Government's main advisory organization on economic affairs. Elected to the presidency of the Economic Council in 1947, he had been re-elected every year up to the time of his death.

When he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1951, Mr. Jouhaux, who was a non-Communist labour leader, stated that this represented to him "a confirmation of the recognized value of working-class activities in favour of the organization of peace".

Mr. Jouhaux had to leave school at the age of 12 to help his family, when his father, a craftsman, lost all his savings during a strike late in 1891. Following in his father's footsteps, he soon attracted the attention of union organizers, in spite of his youth. Having reached maturity, he quickly rose to the position of Secretary-General of the General Confederation of Labour, when that organization had not yet turned communist.

Hunted by the Nazis and by the collaborationist leaders of his own country during the Second World War, he was arrested by the Vichy authorities and turned over to the German police. After the war he became one of the most outstanding spokesmen of the non-communist working class in the United Nations.

Coming more and more into conflict with the leaders of the General Confederation of Labour, whom he accused of allowing themselves to be dominated by the French Communist Party, Mr. Jouhaux became the leader of the socialist Force Ouvrière when that group broke away from the GCL.

Among other honours, Mr. Jouhaux was an officer of the Legion of Honour and had been granted the Resistance Medal.

Labour leaders of the free world were unanimous in paying tribute to the veteran French union leader.

George Meany, President of the AFL, called him "a pillar of strength to the free French labour movement in its fight for a better life for the workers of France". "The AFL," he added, "worked closely with Léon Jouhaux for many long years to build up the free trade union movement

in all parts of the world. It is with feelings of deep regret and a keen sense of loss that we note his passing."

In his cable to Force Ouvrière, Donald MacDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labour, said: "It is with profound personal regret that I learned of the sudden passing of Léon Jouhaux your president and my esteemed colleague in his capacity as Vice-president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. His death leaves a void in the ranks of the free labour movement of the world that it will be indeed difficult to fill. Possessed as he was with outstanding gifts of spirit and intellect he made a contribution to the welfare and progress of not only the people of France but also in the international sphere that will ever remain a monument to him as one of the greatest figures in contemporary labour history and world affairs. He was truly a great warrior in the cause of democracy."

Jean Marchand, General Secretary of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, paid tribute to Mr. Jouhaux as follows: "As President of the General Confederation of Workers in France, before the war, he led the labour organizations of his country through a particularly disturbed period of French politics—a period which was, nevertheless, marked by important gains for the working classes. Since the war, his break with the Communist-dominated trade unions, and the part he played on the international plane, kept him in the forefront of events, although he belonged to an almost entirely forgotten generation of trade-unionists... This was a man whose activities lent themselves to discussion, and who was much discussed, for he fought hard, but his career gives evidence of an authentic devotion to the cause he served for nearly half a century."

Claude Jodoin, Vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, said that workers throughout the world had been sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Léon Jouhaux, whose life had been devoted to labour and to peace.

Roméo Mathieu, Secretary of the Quebec Federation of Industrial Unions, said: "Throughout his life, Mr. Jouhaux was an example of courage and of 'militantism'. He struggled against great forces, on the right as well as on the left. He resisted totalitarianism, capitalism and communism. He was a great democrat, and he explained the rôle of the labour movement in society."



**Léon
Jouhaux**

Mr. Jouhaux came to Canada for the last time in 1952, when he addressed the 12th annual convention of the CCL. (L.G., Oct. 1952, p. 1311.)

Here are a few excerpts from the speech he made at that time in favour of universal peace:—

"Man, who has overcome the forces of nature and passed through the sonic barrier, has been unable to make use of his great discoveries other than for his own extermination by war...

"We must build up peace, for there can be no labour emancipation outside of a peaceful regime. War has never been a

means of emancipation for the workers. It has always meant suffering and destruction for the working classes of all countries...

"The floor should be given to the representatives of the common people, who know the real needs of the workers and can say what must be done in order to establish peace...

"We do not intend to bow the knee to the totalitarian creeds. Working people and labour organizations should set up a network of resistance which will make war impossible. We must unite to remove want."

House of Commons Debates of Labour Interest

National Housing Act

January 28

The House resumed consideration of the motion for second reading of Bill No. 102.

Speakers on the motion were Harold E. Winch (Vancouver East), A. H. Hollingworth (York Centre), Rodney Adamson (York West), E. G. McCullough (Moose Mountain), Georges Villeneuve (Roberval), Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough (Hamilton West), F. A. Enfield (York-Scarborough), O. C. Trainor (Winnipeg South), Leopold Demers (Laval), E. D. Fulton (Kamloops), John Hunter (Parkdale), W. M. Johnson

(Kindersley), J. W. Dufresne (Quebec West), A. M. Nicholson (Mackenzie), F. E. Lennard (Wentworth), J. R. Garland (Nipissing), Angus MacInnis (Vancouver-Kingsway), G. K. Fraser (Peterborough), Leon Balcer (Three Rivers), H. P. Mang (Qu'Appelle), Lionel Bertrand (Terrebonne) and Hon. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Winter's speech was the final one in the debate. At its end, the motion was carried, 186 to 2, and the Bill was read the second time and referred to the standing committee on banking and commerce.

In his speech Mr. Winters said the legislation is intended to increase the number of houses built each year. "We hope to provide assistance to enable Canadians in the low and moderate income brackets to acquire suitable accommodation.

"Despite what some hon. members opposite have said about this bill," he went on, "it is an honest effort to improve upon legislation that now exists and that has already seen a great record of accomplishment."

In answer to statements that the cheapest house that can be built today, financed under the National Housing Act, is one costing \$10,000 and that to build such a house a person would require an income of \$3,860 a year, Mr. Winters said that in 1953 approximately 25 per cent of the houses built for home ownership were below \$10,000 in cost.

"Some houses during the past year were built for \$8,600 under the National Housing Act," he said, "which, when applying the 23-per-cent formula, can be acquired by an individual with an income of \$2,600 a year."

Answering charges that the insuring of loans was a protection for the lending institution and nobody else, the Minister said that by insuring loans the Government hopes to do two essential things: ensure a continual flow of mortgage money and safeguard Canada's banking system by guaranteeing the security, liquidity and negotiability of insured mortgages.

In conclusion he said: "It is well to remind ourselves again just what this legislation has done and what might be expected from this improved legislation. Stimulated by the various provisions of the legislation, Canadians have built over 730,000 houses since the middle of 1945 and established a new record of about 105,000 starts in 1953. In its present form the Bill is designed to produce still better results."

Unemployment Figures

February 8

Mr. Alistair Stewart (Winnipeg North) asked the Minister of Labour if he could have figures on unemployment released more frequently than once a month. Mr. Gregg said:—

"The answer will have to be in the negative. As I pointed out to the House on January 27 last, it was decided in January 1952 to issue the complete employment and unemployment statistics derived from both the National Employment Service operations and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly labour force survey at the same time. This has been done partly because the labour force survey data

are available only on a monthly basis and partly to avoid confusion between the two sets of figures.

"There is also the point I mentioned earlier, that the gathering and preparation of these two sets of figures require a substantial amount of time and effort, and the costs involved in issuing both sets more frequently would be very substantial indeed. In view of these reasons it would be very difficult to do it twice a month."

Unemployment Insurance

February 8

To a request of Mr. Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) for a survey or investigation as to the adequacy or inadequacy of present rates of unemployment insurance benefits, Mr. Gregg, Minister of Labour, replied that "the problem is being surveyed and studied continuously by officers of the Commission and of my department."

Placing of Contracts in Surplus Labour Areas

February 9

Mr. Clarence Gillis (Cape Breton South) asked if the Department of Labour was familiar with Defence Mobilization Manpower Policy No. 4 of the United States and if any study had been given to placing industrial and government contracts in areas where there is a surplus of labour, as was being done in the United States.

Mr. Gregg replied: "Officers of my Department are familiar with Defence Mobilization Manpower Policy No. 4 of the United States and have discussed with the officials of the Office of Defence Mobilization of the United States the way this policy has been operating...."

"Hon. members will appreciate that there are important differences between the defence production programs in the United States and in Canada, the extent to which the facilities for defence production are distributed throughout the country, and other factors, and there are definite limitations to the extent to which such a policy could be applied in Canada...."

Seasonal Unemployment

February 10

Mr. Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) asked:—

1. Is there a subcommittee of the national council on manpower dealing with the question of seasonal unemployment?

2. If so, how long has this body been studying or investigating this matter?

3. Have any other sections or committees in the Department of Labour been studying or investigating this matter and, if so, for how long?

4. Have any recommendations yet been made with respect to the problem of alleviating seasonal unemployment?

5. If so, what are such recommendations?

6. Will any reports or recommendations on this question be dealt with during the present seasonal unemployment crisis?

Mr. Gregg, Minister of Labour replied:—

1. Yes.

2. The national employment committee was asked by the national advisory council on manpower on December 10, 1952, to examine the question of seasonal unemployment and report back to the council.

3. The economics and research branch of the Department of Labour is assisting the national employment committee in conducting a survey of employers throughout Canada in regard to seasonal unemployment. It is also conducting statistical and other related studies on the extent and nature of seasonal unemployment in Canada.

4. A preliminary report on seasonal unemployment, including the results of the survey of Canadian employers, was considered at the last meeting of the national employment committee held in Winnipeg early this winter. This report which will contain recommendations for future action will be further considered at the next meeting of the national employment committee to be held in Ottawa on February 15, 1954.

United Nations Technical Assistance Fund

February 10

Mr. Angus MacInnis (Vancouver-Kingsway) moved:—

That in the opinion of this House the Government should consider the advisability of introducing legislation at this session to substantially increase Canada's contribution to the United Nations technical assistance organization fund.

The technical assistance organization fund, he explained, is one of the agencies created by the United Nations to accomplish its purpose, which he said was to promote co-operation amongst its members and to encourage the wealthier nations to help the poorer ones. He believed that the Government of Canada should support the fund to the limit of our ability.

Speakers from all parties supported the resolution.

Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, then announced that it was the Government's intention to include an amount of \$700,000 in the supplementary estimates to bring Canada's total contribution this year to \$1,500,000.

Earlier in his speech he gave details of Canada's past contributions to the United

Nations program and to the Colombo Plan. "Canada has contributed in the first three years of the Colombo Plan," he said, "something over \$75 million for capital assistance and over \$1 million for technical assistance. And this year the Government will ask Parliament to vote \$25,400,000—I believe that is the amount tentatively agreed upon—of which a portion will be for technical assistance proper....

"In the first 18 months of the expanded program of technical assistance, a total of \$20,070,000 was contributed by members of the United Nations. Canada contributed \$850,000. In 1952 the total was \$19,000,000 and our contribution was \$750,000. In 1953 the total amount went up to \$22,000,000 while our contribution went up to \$800,000.

"We have been trying to keep what we think is a fair relationship between our contribution and the total amount contributed by the United Nations.... In the current year 1954, according to the latest information which we have been able to secure, 70 countries have pledged themselves to contribute to the technical assistance fund. The amount firmly pledged is something over \$24 million."

Mr. Pearson went on to say that Canada had indicated that, provided the support from other contributors warranted such an amount and provided the total amount pledged was such as to keep the program at an economically sound level, it would increase its contribution to \$1,500,000. Now that it seemed clear that the conditions were to be fulfilled, the Government intended to ask Parliament to vote the \$700,000 needed to redeem its pledge of \$1,500,000.

"The Canadian contribution to technical assistance has been exceeded only by that of the United Kingdom, the United States and France in the past," Mr. Pearson reported. "If Parliament votes the amount that probably will be requested this year, Canada's contribution will be the third largest of the members of the United Nations."

Fiscal Measures Against Unemployment

February 12

In answer to a question by Mr. J. M. Macdonnell (Greenwood) for a description of the fiscal and monetary measures proposed "to take care of unemployment," Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, replied that "the Government does not believe that present conditions warrant the adoption of drastic or large-scale anti-deflationary measures. Economic activity in some lines is at present below the levels

of a year ago but industrial and economic activity as a whole in Canada is still at a very high level."

He explained how the Government had been withdrawing the anti-inflationary measures adopted in 1950 and 1951, for example the restrictions on the expansion of credit. He also mentioned the virtual elimination of the federal Government's budget surplus, the less restrictive policy in public works and the new Housing Act, which "will make possible a larger flow of funds into housing construction".

"If economic activity declines," he concluded, "the Government is in a position to take stronger action in these and other directions." But, he emphasized, "as I and my colleagues view the present situation, there is no justification for stronger action and I have a high degree of confidence that when our winter season of normally reduced activity is past, economic activity in Canada is likely to resume its upward trend at a satisfactory rate."

Motion for Special Committee on Unemployment February 15

Mr. Howard C. Green (Vancouver-Quadra) moved that a special committee be appointed "for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the actual unemployment situation throughout Canada and for the purpose of making recommendations as to short-term and long-term methods for dealing effectively with the problem".

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour, was the first speaker in the debate. He announced the findings of the labour force survey and the National Employment Service figures for January.

The major portion of his statement to the House was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, pp. 349 to 352.

Mr. Clarence Gillis (Cape Breton South) said the question of unemployment was not one that is going to be solved by the appointment of a committee but one that requires action.

"There are all kinds and types of unemployment; they can be put into all kinds of classifications," he said. "But they all add up to the same thing: unemployment. And I think members of this House are going to have to sit down and be realistic about the matter. They must realize that as soon as possible something has to be done in Canada to head off mounting unemployment."

Later he said: "The Government can take steps. The first thing the Government has to understand is that it must accept some responsibility for talking to the people who

are managing the economy of this country today.... The Government has to enact some kind of laws that will prevent an economic upset of a whole community without any greater justification than that they are not making enough money."

He then made several recommendations:—

1. Economic planning to "take up the slack" in industrial and business activities, including altered fiscal policies, expansion of aid to underdeveloped countries, and direct government intervention to stimulate industrial development.

2. Joint action between government and industry to cope with seasonal unemployment, e.g., the staggering of production schedules throughout the year.

3. Special assistance to families who are victims of "regional" unemployment and a special commission to explore the possibilities of establishing additional or alternative industries in the areas concerned.

4. A "sharp" increase in unemployment insurance benefits and extension of benefits "until there is work available for those now unemployed".

He also suggested that the federal Government and the provincial governments meet to discuss the question of those who are unemployed because of handicaps.

He then moved an amendment to Mr. Green's motion, calling for "immediate action by the federal Government to prevent further economic distress".

Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker (Prince Albert) urged a reduction of personal income and excise taxes, "which would provide the means to permit of increased competition at home and abroad".

Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said that the first thing to do in assessing a problem is to measure it and the Minister of Labour had done that.

Recalling the conditions existing in 1950, he said that experience shows that "it is important to remember that economic conditions are always fluctuating but many of these fluctuations are minor and largely self-liquidating in character. Any attempt on the part of government to smooth out every minor bump and trough in the trend of business may simply aggravate rather than lessen the extent of fluctuations in the economy."

He then said no one can answer categorically the question as to whether the present situation was a relatively minor adjustment or the beginning of a major decline.

He then proceeded to "look over the evidence systematically".

"Towards the latter part of 1953," he said, "those indicators which gauge the over-

all level of activity in the economy began to level off, and in few cases have declined slightly. This change in trend reflects largely a reduction in the pressure of demand rather than any decline in over-all volume. In other words, requirements, which in the past two or three years have been mounting rapidly, are now simply not expanding at the same rate....

"This levelling-off in demand, taken in conjunction with the moderate decline in activity in the United States economy, has brought a change in the tempo of business activity in Canada. This type of situation is invariably accompanied by a hesitancy on the part of business in placing orders, more hand-to-mouth buying, and a tendency to reduce inventories. This causes a temporary slow-down in the pace of business which in the present instance has coincided with the seasonally slack period in the economy."

Mr. Howe then turned to "the more basic determinants" of the level of economic activity. The survey at the beginning of the year of current and prospective levels of investment spending indicated a capital expenditure program roughly 3 per cent higher than the previous record, achieved last year. Estimated expenditures for new construction show a 6-per-cent increase. Outlays for new machinery and equipment are expected to be 3 per cent lower. The federal capital expenditure program, as presently planned, is a little lower than in 1953 but provincial government programs appear to be roughly unchanged and capital outlays of municipalities should show a moderate increase. Non-government capital spending will be up by roughly 4 per cent and non-government outlays on new construction are expected to increase by 6 per cent.

"This projected volume of capital spending has far-reaching significance for the trend of economic activity in 1954," he said. "Expenditures on new capital goods account for about 23 per cent of total production in the economy."

"One can only conclude," he went on, "that the collective view of Canadian business enterprise is on the side of continued growth and prosperity in our economy."

Mr. Howe believed that prices have stabilized, so that export prices will be relatively unchanged. Export prospects have improved in other directions, he added.

"Consumer buying is at a high level and there is every reason for thinking that high level of purchasing should continue," he reported.

He said that the St. Lawrence waterway project and the gas pipeline from Alberta

to Ontario and Quebec will reinforce the economy.

"That is the situation as I see it," he concluded. "I can assure the House that the Government is doing everything it believes can be done to improve the situation. We are not panicking. We believe that we have the situation in hand. In January of 1950 there was very serious unemployment, more serious than today, while in June of 1950 there was practically full employment; and we believe that the pattern of 1950 will be repeated in 1954."

"I believe that as the season opens up we can expect a return to the employment conditions that we have had for the last several years and that we must have if Canada is to be a prosperous country."

Other speakers during the debate were Ambrose Holowach (Edmonton East), Angus MacInnis (Vancouver-Kingsway), F. G. J. Hahn (New Westminster), Daniel McIvor (Fort William), H. O. White (Middlesex East), A. J. MacEachen (Inverness-Richmond), Alistair Stewart (Winnipeg North) and B. R. Leboe (Cariboo).

February 16

When the debate was resumed, Mr. Leboe said that a great deal of the trouble leading to unemployment stems from labour-management relations that are not conducive to good employment. He suggested that if bargaining were conducted on a local level as much as possible long lay-offs and unemployment due to strikes may be avoided.

"Labour must take a sane and sensible approach to strikes," he continued. "The farther we get away from harmony between management and labour, the more likely it is that a condition will arise that will result in a strike.... When the strike is over we do not always find full employment is possible."

Mr. W. Ross Thatcher said that in his opinion one of the major factors causing unemployment is "oppressive" taxation. "High taxes are adversely affecting consumer purchasing power in our domestic markets," he said. "That reduced demand for goods must reflect itself in a reduced demand for labour."

High taxes are also harmful to the nation's investment program in new plant and new equipment, are discouraging initiative and are forcing prices up, he said. "High prices are contributing to decreased demand," he added.

He urged the Government to reduce taxes as a means of dealing with the unemployment problem.

Mr. W. A. Stuart (Charlotte) said he was "greatly disturbed" by the fact that wages continue to increase while the incomes of primary producers decrease.

Other speakers in the debate were Jean-François Pouliot (Temiscouata), W. G. Blair (Lanark), W. B. Nesbitt (Oxford), Harold E. Winch (Vancouver East), F. D. Shaw (Red Deer) and J. H. Dickey, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Defence Production.

February 17

When the debate resumed, Mr. Dickey pointed out that the money collected in taxes does not go out of the economy but is used by governments to meet expenditures that buy supplies and pay wages.

He argued that if there were 530,000 Canadians unemployed, the situation calls for specific suggestions, not a parliamentary committee; but if the number of unemployed was 280,000 a parliamentary committee would be unjustified. In other words, he said, the suggestion that a committee be formed "is either too little or it is not needed at all".

He said the subamendment calling for action on the part of the Government took "a more practical approach" to the problem. But, he said, the speeches made on the subamendment were not very specific about the particular kinds of action that should be taken.

"The fundamental cure for these problems," he concluded, "is an expanding economy, bigger and better external trade, better internal trade and a high level of investment. The policies of this Government have been designed to bring about all those three things."

Hon. George A. Drew, Leader of the Opposition, pointed out that the President of the United States had appointed a commission to inquire into the unemployment situation in that country and to make recommendations both for a short-term and long-term solution as well as to recommend any immediate steps that should be taken. Proportionately, unemployment in Canada was "substantially" higher than in the United States. "If there is cause for concern in the United States," he said, "there is still greater cause for concern here." It was not sufficient, he added, to make a general statement such as the Minister of Labour had made.

While he welcomed a demand for immediate action, he felt a parliamentary committee was still necessary "so we may have a chance to find out what the facts actually are and so short-term and long-term plans may be adopted without any delay".

Mr. G. H. Castleden (Yorkton) said a public works program is not enough. "Basically we have got to get down to the question of trade, and we have to get back to that position where we can manufacture goods that will be exchanged for the goods of other countries, which will keep our construction projects and factories working.

"The immediate program will have to be one that will take regard of the position of the 500,000 people who are today unemployed," he went on, "and something more will have to be done for these people than is being done now. We will have to have something more to say to them than, 'Well, you had better go and look elsewhere for work.'"

Other speakers in the debate were A. B. Patterson (Fraser Valley), Elmore Philpott (Vancouver South), G. R. Pearkes (Esquimalt-Saanich) and Erhart Regier (Burnaby-Coquitlam).

40-Hour Week in Government Service

February 16

Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, announced the localities in which the 40-hour five-day week was to go into effect April 1 for operating and clerical employees.

On Mr. Abbott's list were five places in Newfoundland, 13 in Nova Scotia, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 11 in New Brunswick, 39 in Quebec, 73 in Ontario, 4 in Manitoba, 4 in Saskatchewan, 6 in Alberta and 23 in British Columbia.

The Minister pointed out that some types of employment, e.g., in hospitals and as firefighters and prison guards, were excepted from the 40-hour five-day week.

Union Label on Government Printing

February 17

Mr. Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) asked whether consideration had been given to the placing of all government printing in shops entitled to use the union label and the results of such consideration, and whether consideration had been given to the use of the union label on government printing done in union shops and the result of such consideration.

Hon. John W. Pickersgill, Secretary of State, replied that "it is the view that no properly equipped printing shop having the demonstrated skill required for the work should be excluded from tendering on government work". In answer to the second part of the question he referred to the reply given in the House of Commons on June 18, 1952.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Department of Labour publishes highlights of report on the results of survey of more than 600 Canadian employers in 18 seasonal industries

Highlights of a report on the results of a survey of seasonal unemployment in Canada (*see box*) have been published by the Department of Labour. The bulletin, *Seasonal Unemployment in Canada*, after a brief discussion of seasonal unemployment in Canada generally, consists of studies on the extent and causes of seasonal unemployment in 18 Canadian industries, each containing descriptions of methods used or recommended by employers to reduce seasonal employment variations in their industries.

Copies of the publication may be obtained by writing to the Department.

The chart overleaf gives an estimate of the number of seasonal workers in the 18 industries. The numbers are calculated from Dominion Bureau of Statistics employment indexes, which are based on employment in establishments usually employing 15 or more workers. Since in some industries many employees do not work in establishments as large as this, the number of seasonal workers shown in the chart may be considerably less than the total for the industry.

Extent of Seasonal Employment Variations

Both the extent and pattern of seasonal unemployment vary considerably from industry to industry.

Peak employment in the logging industry in eastern Canada, for example, occurs in the fall and winter and reaches a level 156 per cent above that existing at the time of minimum employment. In British Columbia, on the other hand, the variation is not so great (58 per cent above minimum employment) and the peak is reached in the spring and summer.

The greatest variation recorded is for the canned and preserved fruits and vegetables industry, in which employment in late summer and fall reaches a peak 234 per cent above the minimum and in which many firms shut down completely during the winter.

Employment fluctuations vary in different parts of the construction industry. At the time of peak activity, the number employed in building construction is 28 per cent greater than at the low point, while the number employed in highway construction is 92 per cent greater.

In some industries, fluctuations are more moderate.

Late in 1952, the National Advisory Council on Manpower asked the National Employment Committee (Unemployment Insurance Commission) to study the problem of seasonal unemployment. During the summer of 1953, the Committee distributed, through regional and local employment committees, a questionnaire to more than 600 Canadian employers in 18 seasonal industries asking them the extent of seasonal variations in their employment, what methods they had developed to reduce these variations and what suggestions they had for further action along this line. The replies were analysed by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour and a report on the results of the survey was issued. The highlights of this report have now been published under the title *Seasonal Unemployment in Canada*.

Causes

There are a number of causes of seasonal unemployment but in Canada climate remains the most fundamental.

Seasonal fluctuations in the supply of raw materials are another major cause of seasonal employment variations.

Seasonal variations in consumer demand for certain products and services cause seasonal employment changes in certain industries, e.g., women's clothing, retail trade, and hotels and restaurants.

Remedies

Many employers have taken steps to mitigate the effects of seasonal fluctuations in the demand for their products. Firms active in both logging and sawmilling, for example, have integrated bush and mill work as far as possible and have tried to stabilize logging employment by lengthening the cutting season.

In a number of industries, notably in the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, in hotels and restaurants and in retail trade, many persons who do not want year-round jobs, e.g., housewives and students, are employed during the busy season. This does not reduce seasonal employment variations but does reduce seasonal unemployment because the workers involved usually leave the labour force when their jobs end.

Stockpiling of raw materials and sometimes of finished products has been helpful in reducing seasonal employment variations in sawmills and in pulp and paper mills

as well as in the meat products industry, where large quantities of meat are now kept in cold storage. Other methods used by employers in a number of industries (e.g., dairy products, canned and cured fish, canned and preserved fruits and vegetables, electric light and power, and construction) are: deferring maintenance and repair work until the slack season, granting vacations in the off-season, and diversifying production as much as possible.

In the building construction industry, the commonest technique used to reduce seasonal employment variations is "to get the building closed in by winter" and then continue work on the interior.

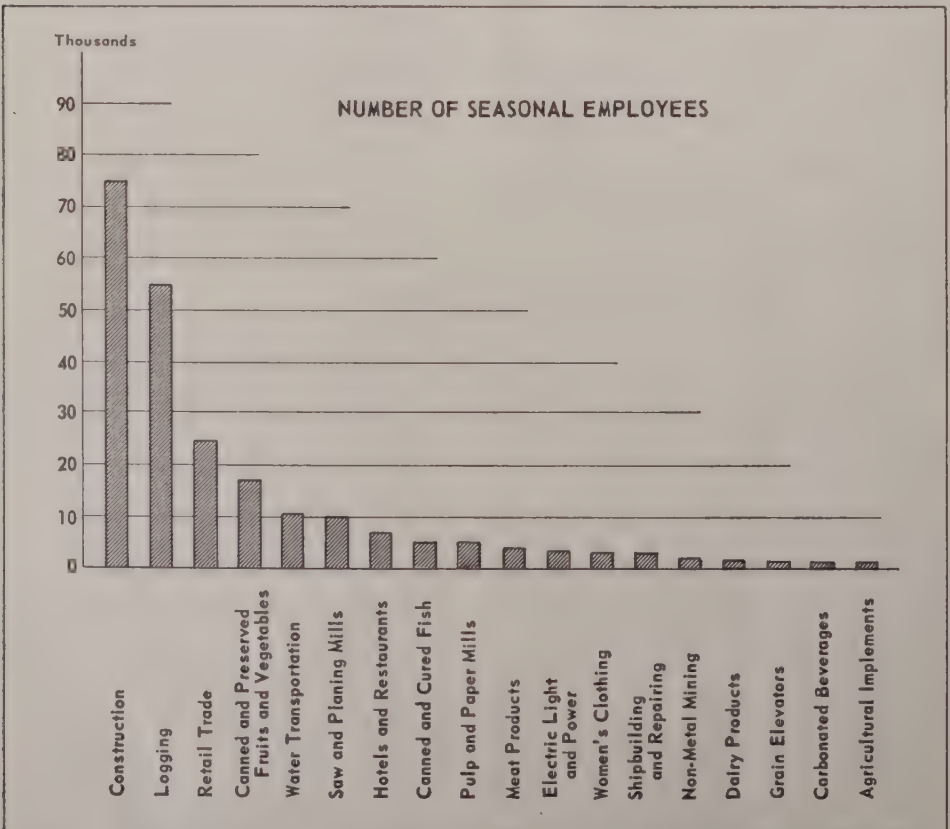
Logging employers, both east and west of the Rockies, suggest that further reduction of seasonal employment variations could be brought about by better planning of cutting operations, greater mechanization and the building of all-season roads to facilitate transportation.

In the meat and dairy products industries, it is suggested that year-round supplies of livestock and milk products

would help to stabilize employment; but ways of achieving this are not suggested by employers. Better organization of production schedules, better selling techniques and the addition of non-perishable lines are recommended in the canning industries. Increased mechanization of fishing fleets and of processing plants would also be helpful to the fish canning and curing industry. Diversification of products or activities are recommended in the women's clothing, agricultural implements and shipbuilding and repairing industries.

In the construction industry, one group of contractors suggests that tenders, especially on government contracts, should be called in fall and winter so that actual construction could begin in early spring.

Other contractors' suggestions include recommendations that wage rates be varied downwards in winter so that attractive estimates can be made for winter work and that, in addition, the public be made aware that inside construction work is possible in winter when qualified labour is, in fact, more readily available.



Fatal Industrial Accidents, 1953^{*}

Industrial fatalities decreased by 104 in 1953 but accidents reported by Workmen's Compensation Board increased from 476,313 to 480,361

During the calendar year 1953, industrial fatalities in Canada totalled 1,345, a decrease of 104 from the 1952 figure of 1,449. Included in the final figure for 1952 are 21 deaths not previously reported. Accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, reported by Workmen's Compensation Boards increased from 476,313 in 1952 to 480,361 in 1953.

The accidents recorded are those which involved persons gainfully employed and which occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. Also included are deaths from industrial diseases as reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. Reviews of industrial fatalities appear quarterly in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Annual statistics on industrial fatalities are compiled from reports received from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners and certain other official sources. Press reports are used to supplement these data but accidents reported in the press are included only after careful inquiry to avoid duplication. For those industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, newspaper reports are the Department's only source of information. It is possible, therefore, that coverage in such industries as agriculture, fishing and trapping and certain of the service groups covered by workmen's compensation legislation. Similarly, a small number of traffic accidents, which are in fact industrial accidents may be omitted from the Department's records because of a lack of information in press reports.

During the year, there were 12 industrial accidents which caused the death of three or more persons in each case. On January 20, a "bump" in a coal mine at Coleman, Alta., cost the lives of three miners. At Butedale, B.C., four construction employees and two union representatives were killed on January 27 when the aircraft in which they were travelling crashed into the water. A flash fire on February 5, at a Niagara Falls, Ont., chemical plant resulted in the deaths of three workers. The fire occurred while repairs were being made inside a

steel tank. Five employees of a Canadian air transport company were killed at Karachi, Pakistan, on March 2, when their aircraft crashed while taking off.

On April 12, four prospectors, three employees of a fishing camp and an aircraft pilot were killed near Lac Manitou, Que., when the airplane in which they were travelling crashed into a mountain. Four crew members of an air service company were lost when their plane disappeared on a flight between Gander, Nfld., and Ottawa, Ont., on April 18. At Rabbit Lake, Ont., four men employed in the logging industry were drowned on April 30, when the tug *White Bear* disappeared while on a trip to pick up a log boom. On May 11, three men normally employed as bushworkers were drowned at Rib Lake, Ont. At the time of the accident, the men were ferrying their employer across the lake, after having spent the day working at his summer home.

On October 19, a plane crash near Squamish, B.C., took the lives of the pilot, a nurse and a miner. The accident occurred when the plane was returning on a mercy flight with the miner who had been injured in an accident at his work. At Lake Pascalis, Que., four lumberjacks were drowned on November 16 when they broke through the ice while walking across the lake to a logging camp. Three construction workers were killed at Southside, Nfld., on November 28 as a result of a dynamite explosion. In an accident at sea five men aboard the tug *C.P. Yorke* were drowned December 11 when the tugboat struck a reef and sank in the Gulf of Georgia.

Fatalities by Causes—Table H-2 contains information on industrial fatalities classified by industry and by cause; the cause classification used is that adopted January 1, 1952.

An analysis of the causes of the 1,345 fatalities which occurred during the year shows that 386 were the result of being "struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles and other objects." Within this group the largest number of deaths were caused by falling trees and limbs (63), by automobiles and trucks (50), landslides and cave-ins (29), and objects falling or flying in mines or quarries (28). Accidents which involved "collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc.," were responsible for 311 of the industrial deaths

^{*}See Tables H-1 to H-5 at end of book.

during the period. These included 140 fatalities involving automobiles or trucks, 54 resulting from tractor or loadmobile accidents and 49 involving watercraft. In the classification "falls and slips", 230 fatalities were reported. Of these, 212 were caused by falls to different levels.

Fatalities by Provinces—(See Table H-3.) The largest number of industrial fatalities recorded in any province in 1953 was 441 in Ontario, a decrease of 46 from the previous year. Of these, 104 occurred in manufacturing, 76 in construction and 53 in the transportation industry. In Quebec, 283 fatalities were recorded, including 58 in manufacturing, 49 in the transportation industry and 48 in construction. British Columbia followed with 246 during the year. Accidents in the logging industry were responsible for 72 of these fatalities.

Fatalities by Industries—Table H-4 provides an analysis of fatalities by industries

and months. The number of fatalities in each industry is expressed as a percentage of the grand total. The latest available figures of persons employed in the various industries are also given; these, although not in any case for the year under review, are included to provide an approximate indication of the relative frequency of accidents from industry to industry.

The highest percentage of the 1,345 fatalities in 1953 was in manufacturing with 18.1 per cent, an increase of about two per cent over the previous year. Fatalities in construction accounted for 16.9 per cent as compared with 17.0 per cent in 1952.

The percentage in mining showed a slight decrease, being 14.0 per cent compared with 14.6 per cent in the preceding year. In the transportation industry, the percentage decreased from 17.5 per cent in 1952 to 13.4 per cent in 1953.

WOMANPOWER

Here is a second instalment from a booklet soon to be published by the Unemployment Insurance Commission with the title "Womanpower, a Handbook of Source Material on Wage-earning Women in Canada"

VIII—Industrial Composition of Female Labour Force

Where Women Work

A previous section dealt with women in the labour force of Canada according to occupation. The data presented in Table 6 showed the *kind* of work women do. Now to look at the industries in which women are employed; in other words, *where* women work. This information is shown in Table 9.

It will be seen from Table 9 that of the 1,164,000 working women at the time of the 1951 census, almost a million were employed in the industrial groups of *manufacturing, service and trade*. In those of *agriculture, finance and insurance, and transportation and communication*, another 148,000 were employed, while the remainder were spread over the *construction, public utility, mining and forestry* industrial groups.

In only the service group did women workers constitute half or more of the total of all workers in that industrial group.

Each industrial group, however, comprises a number of industries and industrial sub-groups; specific industries and sub-groups in which women workers outnumbered men were as follows:—

Industry	Total Workers	Women Workers	Per Cent
Tobacco and Tobacco Products Mfg. ¹	8,480	4,652	54.9
Clothing Manufacturing....	120,545	74,787	62.0
Communication-Telephone	48,966	30,233	61.7
Department Stores.....	82,328	50,141	60.9
Variety Stores, 5 & 10 to a \$1 Stores.....	18,082	14,293	79.0
Retail Women's and Children's Clothing Stores....	22,471	17,320	77.1
Banks.....	47,104	25,194	53.5
Community Service ¹	371,748	234,786	63.2
Laundries.....	14,538	8,253	56.8
Private Households.....	83,012	77,796	93.7
Restaurants, Cafes, Taverns.....	80,999	42,753	52.8

¹ Sub-group.

TABLE 9.—LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY AND SEX, JUNE 1951

Industry	Total Workers	Women Workers	Per cent of Total	Per cent of all Women Workers
All Industries	5,286,153	1,164,321	22.0	100.0
Agriculture	827,030	35,099	4.2	3.0
Forestry and Logging	129,832	2,344	1.8	0.2
Fishing and Trapping	50,579	405	0.8	
Mining	103,848	2,328	2.2	0.2
Manufacturing	1,360,662	274,751	20.2	23.6
Electricity, Gas, Water	61,814	5,342	8.6	0.5
Construction	350,896	6,007	1.7	0.5
Transportation, Storage, Communication	402,707	48,762	12.1	4.2
Trade	709,768	211,643	29.8	18.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	143,995	63,968	44.4	5.5
Service	1,077,465	500,660	46.5	43.0
Not Stated	67,557	13,012	19.3	1.1

Women in the Agricultural Labour Force

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Canada's agricultural labour force totalled some 1.4 million persons of whom 185,000 were women. During the war the number of those engaged in agriculture decreased to slightly more than a million but at the same time the participation of women in agriculture increased to about 200,000. With the return of men from the armed forces, the total number of persons employed in agriculture rose to a million and a quarter in 1946 but has been diminishing ever since. At May 1953, the agricultural labour force totalled 887,000, of whom only 49,000 were women.

A relatively small number of women operate farms or are paid workers on farms. It follows, then, that the participation of women in agriculture is largely as unpaid family workers. Table 10 shows a breakdown of the labour force by agricultural and non-agricultural, as well as by occupa-

tional status, for males and females. The data shown in the table relate to the week ending May 16, 1953, the week of the May labour force survey.

The data in Table 10 bring out the point rather strikingly that women's participation in the labour force is greater proportionately for the paid worker segment than for the total labour force and greater still for non-agricultural paid workers. These data expressed percentagewise are as follows:—

	(in thousands)		Per cent
	Total	Women	
Labour Force ¹	5,297	1,158	22.2
Paid Workers	3,902	1,032	26.4
Non-Agricultural Paid Workers ¹	3,795	1,025	27.0

¹ Excluding those without jobs and seeking work.

IX—Labour Force by Age Group

Women in the labour force are younger than their male counterparts. Of the female labour force at May 1953, 41 per cent were in the age group 25-44 years while the comparable percentage for males was 48. In the age group 45-64, only 19 per cent of the female labour force fell into this group as compared with 29 per cent of males. For the group 65 years and over, only two per cent of the female labour force were in this category, a relatively smaller proportion than the 5 per cent for males.

In the younger age groups, some 22 per cent of the labour force females were

included in the age group 20-24; but the corresponding percentage for males was 11. Similarly for the youngest group, 16 per cent of the female labour force were under 20 years of age but only 7 per cent of the male labour force were within this age limit.

The fact that women in the labour force generally are younger than males is, of course, because of the earlier withdrawal of women from the labour force for reasons of marriage. Table 11 presents a tabulation of the labour force by age group showing data for males and females separately.

**TABLE 10.—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE ⁽¹⁾,
AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL, BY SEX, MAY 1953**

(in thousands)

	Total	Paid Workers	Own Account Workers	Employers	Unpaid Family Workers
Total Labour Force.....	5,207	3,902	725	315	265
Male.....	4,049	2,870	684	300	195
Female.....	1,158	1,032	41	15	70
Agricultural Labour Force.....	887	107	489	80	211
Male.....	838	100	483	79	176
Female.....	49	7	6	1	35
Non-Agricultural Labour Force.....	4,320	3,795	236	235	54
Male.....	3,211	2,770	201	221	19
Female.....	1,109	1,025	35	14	35

(1) Excluding those without jobs and seeking work.

Table 11 shows the age composition of male and female groups in the labour force; it does not show the proportion of all men and women in the various age groups who are in the labour force. An examination of the data recorded on this basis reveals that more than 90 per cent of men in the three age groups 20-64 are in the labour force; 49 per cent of those 14-19 years old; and 35 per cent of those 65 years and over.

In no single age group do more than half the women participate in labour force activity. The participation of women is highest in the age group 20-24 at 48 per cent, followed by those in the youngest group, 14-19 at 31 per cent. Some 23 per cent of women in the age group 25-44 are in the labour force, 18 per cent of those in the age group 45-64, but only 3.5 per cent of the older women, 65 years and over. Table 12 shows these data in detail.

X—Number of Hours Worked

During the labour force survey week which ended April 18, 1953, about 8.5 per cent of those in the labour force worked less than 35 hours. Among females, those who worked less than 35 hours formed 14.1 per cent of all female workers and among males, 6.9 per cent. At the other end of the scale in terms of hours worked, 13.3 per cent of all workers worked 55 hours or more; of the female labour force 4.9 per cent worked 55 hours or more and of the male labour force, 15.7 per cent. Because of the preponderance of males in agriculture, however, data for non-agricultural and for the paid worker segment only are perhaps more meaningful for most purposes. Table 13 shows the number of hours worked by persons in the

labour force during the week ending April 18, 1953, both for total labour force and for non-agricultural paid workers.

No precise information is available as to the extent that women are employed part-time. Those shown in the table as working less than 35 hours, together with the group mentioned in the footnote that worked "O" hours, comprise (1) workers on short time, that is, where their employer because of shortage of work has placed them on a two-, three- or four-day week or week-about basis or some similar pattern of employment; (2) part-time workers working part of the normal working day or week, e.g., afternoons or Fridays and Saturdays to meet the regular needs of the employers who employ them; and (3) persons engaged

TABLE 11.—LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX GROUP, MAY 1953

(in thousands)

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	5,321	100.0	4,151	100.0	1,170	100.0
14-19.....	498	9.4	307	7.4	191	16.3
20-24.....	734	13.8	478	11.5	256	21.9
25-44.....	2,461	46.2	1,978	47.7	483	41.3
45-64.....	1,414	26.6	1,193	28.7	221	18.9
65 and over.....	214	4.0	195	4.7	19	1.6

TABLE 12.—LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY AGE AND SEX, MAY 1953
(in thousands)

Age Group	Males			Females		
	No. 14 years and over	No. in labour force	Per cent	No. 14 years and over	No. in labour force	Per cent
Total	4,995	4,151	83.1	5,011	1,170	23.3
14—19	626	307	49.0	625	191	30.6
20—24	507	478	94.3	536	256	47.8
25—44	2,021	1,978	97.9	2,085	483	23.2
45—64	1,289	1,193	92.6	1,223	221	18.1
65 and over	553	195	35.3	542	19	3.5

in casual work—some hours per day or some days per week but with no regular pattern of employment. The group working less than 35 hours as shown in the table

also includes persons who lost or found jobs during the week or those who worked part of the week for reasons mentioned in footnote 2, Table 13.

XI—Part-Time Work Part-Time Work Defined

Part-time work has received considerable attention from certain national and international organizations whose membership is concerned about the employment of women, particularly in regard to the possibility or feasibility of part-time employment for the older women worker. While the problem of the older worker has been widely recognized in many countries, and while it is true that part-time employment may in many instances accommodate the limitations of the aging worker, there are advantages and disadvantages in this arrangement for both the employer and the worker which should not be overlooked by those studying this subject.

The employment of workers for periods shorter than the normal working day or

week has long been an established practice by which an employer, employing those unable to work a normal day or week, meets a shortage of workers in a period of high employment. This practice has also been resorted to in periods of financial depression, when the operations of an industry had to be curtailed for lack of sufficient income. Such a condition prevailed in many areas during the depression of the Thirties when the unemployed worker, often skilled and experienced, was glad to obtain employment for at least part of the day or week, and when the employer, struggling to keep head above water in the great economic disaster, could meet only part of a former full-time payroll.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED BY PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE ⁽¹⁾
APRIL 18, 1953
(in thousands)

	Total	0 (?) hours	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
<i>Labour Force</i>								
Both sexes	5,076	135	64	125	107	2,695	1,274	676
Per Cent	100.0	2.6	1.3	2.5	2.1	53.1	25.1	13.3
Males	3,946	112	26	73	61	1,969	1,084	621
Per Cent	100.0	2.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	49.9	27.5	15.7
Females	1,130	23	38	52	46	726	190	55
Per cent	100.0	2.0	3.4	4.6	4.1	64.2	16.8	4.9
<i>Paid Workers</i>								
<i>Non-agricultural</i>								
Both Sexes	3,727	101	46	76	77	2,415	820	192
Per cent	100.0	2.7	1.2	2.0	2.1	64.8	2.0	5.2
Males	2,709	80	20	40	38	1,723	653	155
Per cent	100.0	3.0	0.7	1.5	1.4	63.6	24.1	5.7
Females	1,018	21	26	36	39	692	167	37
Per cent	100.0	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.8	68.0	16.4	3.6

⁽¹⁾ Excluding those without jobs and seeking work.

⁽²⁾ Included in those who worked "0" hours are those who had jobs but were off work because of illness, vacation, bad weather, industrial dispute or temporary lay-off.

A Definition of Part-time

A part-time job is one in which the worker is employed for part of the normal day or week *on a regular schedule*.

Casual Employment Is Not Part-time Employment

"Casual" is a term used to classify employment in which the worker works at her own or her employer's convenience *on an intermittent basis*, although the duration of the work may at times equal or even exceed the normal daily or weekly work period.

Short-time Employment Is Not Part-time Employment

A short-time worker is one who, because of the curtailed operations of the employer,

is *temporarily* placed on a work schedule of less than the regular work week. Such schedule might be two, three or four days per week, week-about, half-days, or some other arrangement by which the requirements of reduced production could be met. A short-time worker is usually so engaged for only a limited period until the regular full-time hours and income of the job are restored.

Half-time

"Half-time" is a term not generally used in Canada and was in years past applied to a special group of workers, often young persons of school age, who spent one half-day at work and attended school the other. The term may be regarded as obsolete in Canada.

Classification of Workers and Jobs

The term "part-time" is not to be confused with "short-time", "spare-time" or "casual"; nor should there be confusion between classification of worker and classification of job. For statistical purposes a worker is counted once only and when more than one job is held by the same person, the worker is classified according to the job which requires the greater part of her time. For example, full-time workers often

take jobs in spare-time periods to supplement inadequate full-time wages. In such instances, the worker is classified as a full-time worker although the spare-time employment may be either part-time or casual. It is worthy of note that because a worker can hold more than one job at a time, the total number of workers in a given area does not necessarily equal the total number of jobs in the same area.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Part-time work seldom pays more than part-time wages although some part-timers may earn substantial amounts when selling on a commission basis during the part-time work period. In such instances, a special ability and experience are required. While the wage is less than the full-time rate, the part-time worker usually has the same daily expenses as the full-time worker, such as the cost of transportation, clothing and meals while away from home.

From the employer's standpoint, the advantages and disadvantages do not always balance each other. In the retail trade, for instance, it would be unprofitable for an employer to maintain a full-time staff adequate to meet the limited peak sales periods throughout the normal working day or week; part-timers are therefore employed to augment the regular sales force during rush periods.

The saving in wages through the employment of part-timers may be offset, to some extent at least, when large numbers of part-timers are employed, by the following factors:—

(1) The same expense and work is involved in record-keeping for a part-timer as for a full-time employee.

(2) The employer may have to pay more to the part-timer on an hourly basis than to the full-time worker.

(3) In Canada, commercial establishments are subject to provincial statutes and must comply with provincial laws in respect to minimum wages, vacations with pay, safety and welfare measures, and part-timers are not excluded in respect to such laws or regulations.

In considering the same expense and the same responsibilities involved in maintaining a part-time worker, coupled with the possible higher hourly-rate, the maintenance of a part-time worker may cost only a little less than that of a worker on a full-time basis.

It is understandable, therefore, that unless a part-time worker fills a specific need, and such needs differ sharply between industries and between areas, some employers do not readily accept the part-timer until there is an acute shortage of labour.

Part-Time Work in Canada

In Canada, precise information has not been recorded as to the extent to which women are employed part-time, although reference to Table 13 shows the number of hours worked by persons in the labour force. Those who worked less than 35 hours during the week of April 18, 1953, comprise the following groups:—

(1) *Short-time Workers*—That is, those whose employer had placed them on a two-, three- or four-day week, or some similar pattern of employment.

(2) *Part-time Workers*—Those working part of a normal working day or week (e.g., afternoons, or Fridays and Saturdays, or any arrangement to meet the *regular need* of the employer).

(3) *Casual Workers*—Those engaged in casual work for some hours per day or for some days per week, but with *no regular hours-pattern* of employment.

(4) *Unclassified*—A group of persons who had lost or found a job during the week of April 18, 1953, and those referred to in Footnote No. 2, Table 13.

To make a comprehensive study of part-time work and part-time workers it would be necessary to make surveys in representative areas throughout Canada. Without such surveys it is not possible to do more than generalize, although there can be no doubt that there are many more women than men engaged in part-time work; the statistics support this. Women probably engage in part-time work because the hours do not interfere with domestic responsibilities while, at the same time, the work itself brings contacts outside the home and opportunities to utilize ability, training and skills, without neglect of the obligations to home and family.

Women Workers Found in Every Japanese Occupation

There is no occupation in Japan in which women are not employed, according to a bulletin* published by the Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Labour.

Describing the advance of Japanese women in the post-war years, the bulletin reveals that the number of gainfully-employed women amounts to more than one-third of the gainfully-employed men. Of the 14,340,000 paid workers in August 1952, 10,470,000 were men and 3,870,000 were women.

Women helping with family businesses, acting as proprietors and engaging in family farm work have increased the total number employed to more than half the number of men in all occupations. Of the 37,510,000 workers in Japan in August 1952, 22,680,000 were men and 14,840,000 were women.

Since the end of the war, the number of women engaged in the textile manufacturing industry has risen to more than 600,000. Shop girls and women office workers are numerous and the number of women in government service has increased. More women are being appointed

to executive positions in government departments dealing with women's and children's affairs.

The number of women in professional life has increased since the war. Of the 33,545 primary and secondary school principals in May 1952, 127 were women. There are 17 qualified women lawyers in Japan, five probation judges, two public prosecutors and an ever-increasing number of nurses and dieticians. The number of women students in colleges and universities in May 1952, was 67,681, compared with 434,231 men.

Under the Labour Standards Law of 1947, women in Japan obtained maternity benefits and equal pay with men. Before the war the number of women in trade unions was about 13,000. Since the war this number has increased greatly, amounting to 1,507,017 in 1948 but falling off slightly to 1,352,620 in 1951.

In 1952 the average monthly wage for women workers was 7,215 yen, or 45.5 per cent of the average for men (15,860 yen). The difference, according to the bulletin, is explained by the lower average age of women workers (23.8 years compared with 32.5 years for men) and their usually shorter duration of service and fewer number of dependents.

**Advance of Japanese Women in the Post War Years*, Bulletin No. 4, Women's Affairs Series.

International Labour Organization

ILO Inland Transport Committee

48-hour work-week for road trucking and inter-city passenger transport recommended. Working conditions of long-distance drivers and welfare facilities for dock workers also discussed at fifth session

A normal work-week of 48 hours for road trucking and inter-city passenger transport was proposed in a report drawn up and approved by the ILO Inland Transport Committee* at its fifth session in Geneva in February.

The report, which dealt with road conditions, also proposed a maximum period on the road of 146 hours in any two-week period for vehicles conducted by two drivers who alternate with each other; a minimum rest stop of 30 minutes between the fourth and sixth hour of driving; an average daily rest period of at least 11 hours and in no case less than eight hours; 52 days of rest per year, plus traditional legal holidays; and a minimum age of 18 years for transport drivers, with a 21-year minimum for drivers of passenger and long-haul transports and in international trucking.

Other parts of the report dealt with wages, subsistence allowances and health and welfare facilities for transport workers.

After much discussion on the form the Committee's conclusions should take, it was decided that they should appear as a memorandum that would, it was emphasized, consist of "advice given for the guidance of those responsible for the preparation of legislation or for the negotiation of collective agreements". Authorities or organizations concerned "are entirely free to make use, or not to make use, of this guidance as they see fit," the report stresses.

A second report approved by the Committee contained conclusions and statements concerning welfare facilities for dock workers. It found that suitable welfare facilities for these workers would minimize the effects of irregularity of employment, irregular hours of work, waiting time, exposure to inclement weather, handling of dangerous goods and other conditions inherent in dock work.

*ILO Industrial Committees were inaugurated in 1945 to deal with the particular problems of some of the most important international industries.

A survey of existing facilities in each port and periodic reviews of progress being made were recommended. The report also listed specific welfare services that should be provided for dock workers. These included waiting and eating rooms, canteens serving hot meals, drinking water and washing facilities, first-aid, and protective clothing and equipment for the handling of certain types of cargo.

The management of educational, social and recreational activities among dock workers should be left to those directly interested, the report stated.

In addition to the two reports, the Committee adopted a number of resolutions calling for, among other things, a study of ways to reduce accidents in the coupling of railway cars, a study of labour conditions in the inland transport of Asia and Africa, a study of the dangers inherent in grain dust, a tripartite conference to consider a regional agreement on dockers' conditions in North Sea ports, and another tripartite conference to discuss inland transport problems between Pakistan and India.

The ILO Governing Body was asked to place on the agenda for the sixth session of the Committee the following items: (1) Methods of increasing productivity of dockers (employers' proposal) or organization of work and productivity in ports (workers' proposal); (2) Vocational training for drivers of all types of transport except railways; and (3) Labour inspection in road transport.

A total of 215 delegates and advisers from 30 countries attended the meeting, establishing an attendance record for ILO industrial committees.

Canada was represented by the following delegates:—

Government Delegates: George Currie, Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labour, Vancouver; and Francis Hereford, Assistant Director, Special Services Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Employer Delegates: Camille Archambault, Director of Public Relations, Auto-

motive Transport Association of Quebec, and President of the Rapid Transport Terminal in Montreal; and William G. Scott, Railway Association of Canada, Montreal.

Employee Delegates: H. C. Banks, Canadian Representative, Seafarers' International Union of North America, Montreal; and D. N. Secord, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Ottawa.

37th General Conference Opens June 2

Will discuss adoption of Recommendation concerning two weeks' annual vacation with pay. No Convention on agenda for this year's meeting

The 37th general conference of the International Labour Organization opening June 2 at Geneva will consider the adoption of a formal Recommendation* that workers, with certain exceptions, should have an annual paid holiday of not less than two normal working weeks. No Conventions are due to be considered by this year's conference.

The suggested Recommendation was first discussed by the conference at its 1953 session, when a number of principles were agreed upon. On the basis of these conclusions, the International Labour Office—the ILO's secretariat—prepared a draft text which it submitted to governments for comment. This text, which was revised in the light of the government's observations, will now be considered by the conference.

The question of holidays with pay is one of seven on the agenda of the session. It is the only agenda item under which the delegates will be called upon to adopt international social standards.

The other questions on the agenda are:—

A first discussion of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.

A first discussion of the conditions of migrant workers in underdeveloped countries.

A first discussion of penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment.

A report on the ILO's technical assistance to underdeveloped countries.

The annual report of Director-General David A. Morse.

The adoption of the ILO's 1955 budget and other financial questions.

*Under the ILO's constitution, member countries have an obligation to consider Recommendations with a view to giving effect to them by legislative or other action. In contrast to ILO Conventions, Recommendations are not subject to ratification.

Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations adopted at previous sessions.

The suggested Recommendation on holidays with pay would apply to all employed persons except seafarers, agricultural workers, workers in domestic service, and workers in family undertakings.

The draft text declares that "every person covered by this Recommendation should be entitled after one year of continuous service with the same employer to an annual holiday with pay of not less than two normal working weeks".

It also suggests that the right to an annual paid holiday proportionate to the number of full months of service should be acquired after six months' continuous service.

The text proposes that effect may be given to the Recommendation by means of public or voluntary action, through legislation, statutory wage-fixing machinery, collective agreements or arbitration awards, or in any other manner consistent with national practice.

The conference will also consider the desirability of adopting international regulations designed to protect workers who migrate within, from or into the less developed countries.

If the conference agrees after a "first discussion" that the adoption of such regulations should be considered, the question will come before a later session—probably that of 1955—for final action.

Replies to a questionnaire distributed by the ILO reveal that most governments with views on the question consider that the proposed international regulations should take the form of a Recommendation.

Preliminary consideration will also be given to the drafting of a Recommendation

calling for the immediate abolition, wherever they continue to exist, of penal sanctions for breaches of employment contracts.

If the conference decides that such a Recommendation is advisable, final action will be taken following a second discussion at a later session, probably in 1955.

The proposed Recommendation would supplement an International Labour Convention adopted in 1939. This Convention, which says that penal sanctions "shall be abolished progressively and as soon as possible," has been ratified only by the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Italy has undertaken to apply it in the trust territory of Somaliland.

It is also proposed that the June conference give preliminary consideration to a resolution affirming the view "that abolition of all such penal sanctions is now practicable and should everywhere be completed not later than three years from the date of adoption of the present resolution". Final action on this resolution, if the discussion was favourable, would also presumably be taken in 1955.

In preparation for the Conference discussions, a questionnaire was sent to Governments requesting their views on the form and content of the proposed Recommendation. Only South Africa, of the countries replying, expressed complete opposition to the immediate abolition of penal sanctions.

According to a suggested text prepared by the International Labour Office on the basis of the replies to the questionnaire, "breach of contract" would be defined in the proposed Recommendation as follows:—

"(1) Any refusal of the worker to commence or perform the service stipulated in the contract.

"(2) Any neglect of duty or lack of diligence on the part of the worker.

"(3) The absence of the worker without permission or valid reason.

"(4) The desertion of the worker."

A. H. Brown, Deputy Minister of Labour, will head the Canadian delegation to the conference. The other government dele-

gate is Paul Goulet, Assistant to the Deputy Minister and Director of the ILO Branch.

Advisers to the government delegates are: Ian Campbell, National Co-ordinator of Civilian Rehabilitation, and Donald S. Tysoe, Industrial Relation Officer, both of the Department of Labour; Pat Conroy, Canadian Labour Attaché at Washington; and Hector Allard and K. McIlwraith, both of the Canadian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations, Geneva.

The employer delegate is Harry Taylor, Manager of Industrial Relations, Union Carbide Canada Limited, Toronto, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Advisers to the employer delegate are: J. A. Brass, General Secretary, Railway Association of Canada, Toronto; W. A. Campbell, Vice-president and Secretary, Canadian Westinghouse Co. Limited, Hamilton, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; S. M. Gossage, Assistant Manager of Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, representing the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; and J. A. Laprès, Assistant to the President, H. J. O'Connell Co. Limited, Montreal, representing the Canadian Construction Association.

The worker delegate is Claude Jodoin, Vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Advisers to the worker delegate are: V. B. Anderson, Chairman, Manitoba Provincial Executive Committee, and Secretary, Winnipeg and District Trades and Labour Council (TLC); H. A. Chappell, National President, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, representing the Canadian Congress of Labour; W. K. McKee, Vice-president, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, representing the National Legislative Committee (Canada), International Railway Brotherhoods; and Gérard Picard, President, Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.

Secretary to the delegation is J. F. Francis, Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

The LMPC and management at Barber Die Casting Co. Ltd. in Hamilton, Ont., have worked out a new safety device for protecting men working on die-casting machines.

The device prevents dies from closing on workers engaged in polishing, removing

stuck castings and making adjustments. The device has been extensively tested and will be attached to all die-casting machines.

Labour representatives on the LMPC are members of Local 4153, United Steelworkers of America, the bargaining agent.

Soviet Union Decides to Accept Obligations of ILO Constitution

Acceptance is requirement for membership, which Russia has not held since its expulsion from the League of Nations on December 14, 1939

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which since its expulsion from the League of Nations in December 1939 has not been a member of the International Labour Organization, last month agreed to accept the obligations of the ILO constitution, a requirement for membership in the Organization.

ILO Director-General David A. Morse made the following statement in Geneva on April 26:—

"I have received today (Monday) a letter from the Soviet Minister at Bern communicating a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR of which translation from Russian follows:

Moscow, 24 April 1954—Sir, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has decided to accept the obligations of the constitution of the International Labour Organization. I request you, sir, to consider this letter as the formal acceptance by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the obligations of the constitution of the International Labour Organization.

Molotov.

"I have replied thereto as follows:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24 April 1954 in which you inform me that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has decided to accept the obligations of the constitution of the International Labour Organization and request me to consider your letter as the formal acceptance by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the obligations of the constitution of the International Labour Organization.

The ILO constitution states that a member of the United Nations may become a member of the ILO by communicating to the Director-General its formal acceptance of the obligations of membership. Thus, the USSR has become ILO's 67th member.

The USSR first wrote to the ILO Director-General on November 4 last year stating that it had decided to accept the obligations of the ILO constitution but would not consider itself bound by the provision of the constitution that disputes over the interpretation of the constitution or any ILO Convention "shall be referred for decision to the International Court of Justice". On November 16 Mr. Morse replied pointing out that the ILO constitution "makes no provision for membership on the basis of incomplete acceptance of obligations".

The Soviet Union was a member of the ILO from 1934 until 1939 while it was a member of the League of Nations, membership in the League carrying with it membership in the ILO. On December 14, 1939, the USSR was expelled from the League of Nations. The Governing Body of the ILO, at its 89th Session (February 6, 1940) agreed after discussion that, since Soviet membership of ILO was the result of its membership of the League, and since the USSR had ceased to play an effective part in the activities of the ILO, it "had automatically forfeited its right to be a member" of the ILO.

Mr. Morse announced May 15 that he had received communications from the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia containing their acceptance of the obligations of ILO membership.

Demand for White-Collar Jobs Outruns Supply—ILO

While opportunities for white-collar employment are increasing throughout the world, the demand for such jobs is out-running the supply, the ILO has reported in making public a study prepared as a basis for a discussion of unemployment among white-collar workers at a meeting this month of the ILO's Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers.

In many countries, the report said, non-manual occupations suffer serious unemployment, second only to that of unskilled manual workers, of which some of the causes were: the evolution towards mechanization, an excessive flow of young persons to white-collar jobs, and a lack of skills and adaptability in the white-collar labour force.



The April issue of *Teamwork in Industry*, published by the Department of Labour, was devoted principally to plant housekeeping and the work LMPCs can do in this field. Articles on good housekeeping relating to safety and maintenance and containing ideas and information helpful to LMPCs were printed in the issue.

* * *

The LMPC and management of the Lachine Canal have undertaken a four-year plan aimed at making the canal one of Montreal's showplaces. The idea was introduced at an LMPC meeting and plans for the work have been prepared by the Canal Engineer.

The idea behind this project is more than beautification of the area. To run at peak efficiency a canal, like a factory or other establishment, must consider the factors of safety and good housekeeping. It is the opinion of management and LMPC that a well-landscaped canal property provides greater incentive for the employees to keep it clean and tidy—and safe. Clean approaches and fenced-off danger areas mean less chance of accidents. Fencing-off of the canal property has lessened the hazard arising from persons straying too close to the canal edge.

The plan calls for asphalt pavement to be laid on all pathways, and grass walkways and flowers to be planted. Work has begun at the eastern end of the canal and will proceed along both sides of the canal until the job is complete. The whole plan is a co-operative effort of management and the LMPC.

The plan is being carried out as part of the regular work schedule. When the job is completed, upkeep of the walks, grassways, etc., will form a natural part of the canal maintenance program.

Management on the canal gives full credit to the LMPC for the co-operation and advice it has given in planning and carrying out this large program. Employee interest in the work has been kept at a high level.

* * *

A project safety dinner held at the Niagara Development of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission was the

occasion for presentation of Safety Leadership Certificates to 73 foremen and Safety Commendations to 11 project workers.

The awards, taking the form of suitably inscribed wallet-sized cards, recognize outstanding safety leadership, in the case of the foremen honoured, and individual acts or contributions in the safety field to those singled out for commendation.

Directing his remarks to the foremen gathered at the dinner, Project Manager Gordon Mitchell emphasized the part played in safety by teamwork. In honouring the foreman, Mr. Mitchell said, we are honouring the rest of the members of his winning team—the worker, the supervisor, and the superintendents. Mr. Mitchell, drawing on first-hand experience in the construction of both Niagara developments, spoke of the gratifying comparison of safety records brought about by the strong accident prevention program in effect on the present project.

Russell Harvey, AFL executive present at the dinner, emphasized the growing concern of industry in good safety practices.

The Niagara Development's safety campaign is largely sparked by a Central Safety Committee and the six Divisional LMPCs operating throughout the eight miles of the project. Safety guidance and direction come from the Accident Prevention Department at the Commission's Head Office in Toronto.

The safety dinner was highlighted by the unveiling of a project safety character named Hazard Harry who will appear in cartoon treatment on the back cover of the Development's weekly publication, *The Niagara News*, and on safety posters distributed about the job.

The characterization, a product of the Central Safety Committee and the Accident Prevention Department, was created because of the dearth of safety poster material typical of heavy construction. Capitalizing on the punching power of a humorous approach to safety education, Hazard Harry is continuously embroiled in unsafe work practices and situations well calculated to invite disaster.

* * *

Establishment of Labour-Management Production Committees (LMPCs) is encouraged and assisted by the Labour-Management Co-operation Service, Industrial Relations Branch, Department of Labour. In addition to field representatives located in key industrial centres, who are available to help both managements and trade unions set up LMPCs, the Service provides publicity aids in the form of booklets, films and posters.

Industrial Relations and Conciliation

Certification and Other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board did not meet during March. During the month, the Board received six applications for certification. One application, received in February, was withdrawn.

This section, prepared by the Legislation Branch, reviews labour laws as they are enacted by Parliament and the provincial legislatures, regulations under these laws, and selected court decisions affecting labour.

Application for Certification Withdrawn

Local 505, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and Northland Navigation Co. Limited, Prince Rupert, B.C. (L.G., April, p. 547).

Applications for Certification Received

1. Local 4159, United Steelworkers of America, on behalf of a unit of employees of Commercial Caterers Ltd., Gander, Nfld. (Investigating Officer: W. L. Taylor).

2. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers on behalf of a unit of employees of Fox Cartage and Storage Company Limited, Trenton, Ont. (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

3. Sherbrooke Printing Syndicate Inc., on behalf of a unit of employees of Radio

Stations CHLT and CKTS, Sherbrooke, Que. (Investigating Officer: R. Trépanier).

4. National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians on behalf of a unit of employees of Radio Station CKCV Limited, Quebec (Investigating Officer: R. Trépanier).

5. National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians on behalf of a unit of employees of Radio Station CHRC Limited, Quebec (Investigating Officer: R. Trépanier).

6. United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada, Local 180, on behalf of a unit of employees of Saanich Plumbing and Heating, Whitehorse, Y.T. (Investigating Officer: G. R. Currie).

Conciliation and Other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour

Conciliation Officers Appointed

During March the Minister appointed conciliation officers to deal with the following disputes:—

1. British Columbia Packers Limited, Vancouver, and United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

2. National Harbours Board (Port Colborne Elevator) and National Harbours Board Employees' Association (Conciliation Officer: H. Perkins).

3. Northern Alberta Railways Company (Dining, Cafe and Buffet Car Employees) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie).

4. Whitehorse Hotels, Limited (Cocktail Lounge and Tavern); Regina Hotel (Cocktail Lounge and Tavern), and Tourist's

Services Limited (Cocktail Lounge and Tavern); all of Whitehorse, Y.T., and Club and Cabaret and Construction Camp, Culinary and Service Employees' Union, Local 740 of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

5. Canadian National Railways (Atlantic, including Newfoundland District, Central and Western regions) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Conciliation Officer: R. Trépanier).

6. Union Steamships Limited, Vancouver, and Canadian Communications Association (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie).

7. Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited, and the Association of Atomic Energy Technicians and Draftsmen, Local 165 of the American Federation of Technical Engineers (Conciliation Officer: H. Perkins).

8. Lakehead Terminal Elevators Association, representing elevator companies at Fort William and Port Arthur, and Local 650, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (Conciliation Officer: R. H. Hooper).

9. Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., Montreal, and International Longshoremen's Association, Local 375 (Conciliation Officer: R. Trépanier).

10. United Keno Hill Mines Limited, Elsa, Y.T., and Mayo District, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Local Union No. 924, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

Settlements Reported by Conciliation Officers

1. Coastal Towing Company Limited, Vancouver, and Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc. (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe). (L.G., April, p. 547.)

2. Coastal Towing Company Limited, Vancouver, and National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe). (L.G., April, p. 547.)

3. National Harbours Board, St. John, N.B., and National Harbours Board Federal Union No. 24 (Conciliation Officer: H. R. Pettigrove). (L.G., Jan., p. 83.)

4. Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and Local 273, International Longshoremen's Association, Saint John, N.B. (Conciliation Officer: H. R. Pettigrove). (L.G., Jan., p. 83.)

Scope and Administration of Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board in matters under the Act involving the board.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until superseded by the Wartime Regulations in 1944. Decisions, orders and certifications given under the Wartime Regulations by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the Act.

The Act applies to industries within federal jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the federal Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of conciliation officers, conciliation boards, and Industrial Inquiry Commissions concerning complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and for applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to

the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the Regulations made under the Act, and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. The territory of two officers resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon and Northwest Territories; two officers stationed in Winnipeg cover the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; three officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; three officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec, and a total of three officers resident in Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's represent the Department in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

5. Vancouver Barge Transportation Limited, and National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe). (L.G., April, p. 547.)

6. Vancouver Barge Transportation Limited, and Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc. (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe). (L.G., April, p. 547.)

7. British Columbia Packers Limited, Vancouver, and United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe). (See above.)

8. Vancouver Hotel Company, Limited (Canadian National Railways-Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and International Union of Operating Engineers, Local Union 882; International Association of Machinists', Local 692; and United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 170 (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe). (L.G., April, p. 547.)

9. Vancouver Hotel Company, Limited (Canadian National Railways-Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Local 213 (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe). (L.G., April, p. 548.)

Conciliation Board Fully Constituted

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in February to deal with matters in dispute between the Ottawa Transportation Commission and Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (L.G., April, p. 548), was fully constituted in March with the appointment of His Honour Judge J. C. Reynolds, Kingston, Ont., as Chairman. Judge Reynolds was appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members, V. S. McClenaghan, QC, and James H. Stitt, QC, both of Ottawa, who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and union respectively.

Settlement Following Receipt of Board Report

Canadian National Newfoundland Steamship Service, Canadian National Railway Company, and Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc. (L.G., Aug. 1953, p. 1156).

Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 Releases Decision in Case No. 642

The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment has released its decision in Case No. 642, heard March 9, concerning a dispute between the Ontario Northland Railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over the claim of a yard foreman for a minimum day at time and one-half for services performed after the release of the rest of the crew.

A yard foreman and crew were assigned to work 12 noon to 8 p.m. at Cochrane yard. A paper company north of Cochrane has an agreement with the railway that in cases of emergency it is permitted to operate a motor car from its plant to Cochrane. In order to enter Cochrane yard, the car has to cross the CNR tracks; for this part of the movement a pilot is provided.

An employee of the paper company was injured and had to be moved to Cochrane Hospital. The foreman and the crew had been required to work overtime until 11 p.m., at which hour the crew was relieved from duty. The foreman, however,

was required to remain on duty to pilot the motor car. He was finally released at 12:40 a.m.

The foreman claimed 12 noon to 11 p.m. as eight hours at straight time and three hours at time and one-half, and 11 p.m. to 12:40 a.m. as eight hours at time and one-half.

The railway declined the claim and paid for duty from 12 noon to 12:40 a.m. as eight hours at straight time and four hours and 40 minutes at time and one-half.

The Brotherhood contended the foreman should be paid eight hours as yard foreman at time and one-half for services performed by him as pilot after release of the crew. It cited a rule in the Yardmen's schedule which states: "Yardmen shall be assigned for a fixed period of time, which shall be for the same hours daily for all regular members of the crew. So far as it is practicable assignments shall be restricted to eight hours' work."

The railway quoted another rule of the schedule which reads: "The working time

(Continued on page 689)

Collective Agreements

Premium Pay for Week-end Work in Manufacturing Industries

Provision for premium pay for work on Sunday or other seventh day is made in close to 75 per cent of 539 collective bargaining agreements in sample analyzed; about 269,600 workers covered by such a provision

For many years it has been the common practice in Canadian industry to pay a premium rate for overtime work—work beyond a specified number of hours per day or per week. Thus, an employee required to work on his normal day or days off would be entitled to the overtime rate provided he had worked his normal weekly schedule of hours. More recently, clauses have been included in collective agreements which provide premium rates for work performed during the week-end or on alternative rest days, regardless of the hours worked throughout the week. Frequently the premium rate for Sunday is higher than the overtime rate for extra hours worked during the week.

From a sample of 539 collective agreements, covering 364,446 workers, in force in the Canadian manufacturing industries, it has been found that approximately three-quarters of the workers are covered by clauses specifying premium pay for any work done on Sunday or other seventh day of work. Approximately seventy-five per cent of the agreements make such provision.

Slightly more than half the agreements, covering 60 per cent of the workers, require also that premium rates be paid for work on Saturday or alternate sixth day of work in the week. For a small proportion of these, covering plants on a 5½-day week, the premium rate does not become effective until the afternoon.

Premium Days—Sunday is normally a non-working day. Where a five-day week is in effect, a worker's usual days off are Saturday and Sunday; on a 5½-day week, his free time is ordinarily Saturday afternoon and Sunday. In establishments where work is continuous or where some work must be done on week-ends, however, some employees have days other than Saturday and Sunday as rest days.

Many collective agreements, therefore, provide for the payment of premium rates only for work on Saturday and Sunday; others, however, state that premium rates will be paid for the sixth and seventh days of an employee's work week. Still other agreements contain a clause providing for both possibilities; that

The Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour maintains a file of collective agreements in force throughout Canada. From this file a sample of 1,000 agreements has been selected for analytical purposes. The article beginning on this page is based on 539 agreements covering manufacturing establishments.

Other studies on various aspects of collective bargaining agreements will appear in future issues of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

Proceedings under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act and the Industrial Standards Acts of certain other provinces are reported in the second article in this section. Similar articles will appear here from time to time.

is for premium pay on Saturdays and Sundays or alternatively for the sixth and seventh work days.

Tables 1 and 2 indicate that most agreements provide merely for premium pay on Saturday and Sunday. Item (a) of Table 1 shows that nearly 43 per cent of the agreements included in this study, covering 41 per cent of the workers affected, contain a provision requiring that a premium rate be paid for work on Saturday (or Saturday afternoon where the work week is 5½ days). Approximately 58 per cent of the agreements, covering 47 per cent of the employees, as shown in Table 2, item (a), have a similar provision applicable to Sunday work. A typical clause of this nature is: "All hours worked on Saturday will be paid at the rate of time and one-half. All hours worked on Sunday will be paid at the rate of double time."

As indicated in item (b) in the two tables, small proportions of the agreements do not specifically mention Saturday or Sunday as being the days for which a premium rate is payable. These agreements refer to the sixth and seventh days as those for which a premium rate applies. Such provisions may be worded along the lines of the following examples:—

"Authorized work performed on the sixth or seventh day of an employee's work week shall be paid at rate and one-half."

or,

**TABLE 1.—PREMIUM PAY PROVISION FOR WORK ON SATURDAY AND/OR
ALTERNATIVE 6TH DAY OF WORK WEEK**

(539 Agreements)

Provision	Number of Agreements	Percent of Total	Number of Employees Covered	Percent of Total
(a) Premium pay provision for work on Saturday.....	230	42.7	150,118	41.2
(b) Premium pay provision for work on 6th day of work week.....	13	2.4	13,855	3.8
(c) Premium pay provision for work on Saturday, or on alternative 6th day for employees regularly scheduled to work on Saturday.....	30	5.6	55,281	15.2
Total having provision.....	273	50.7	219,254	60.2
Total not having provision.....	266	49.3	145,192	39.8
Total in sample.....	539	100.0	364,446	100.0

**TABLE 2.—PREMIUM PAY PROVISION FOR WORK ON SUNDAY AND/OR
ALTERNATIVE 7TH DAY OF WORK WEEK**

(539 Agreements)

Provision	Number of Agreements	Percent of Total	Number of Employees Covered	Percent of Total
(a) Premium pay provision for work on Sunday.....	315	58.4	172,445	47.3
(b) Premium pay provision for work on 7th day of work week.....	16	3.0	17,853	4.9
(c) Premium pay provision for work on Sunday, or on alternative 7th day for employees regularly scheduled to work on Sunday.....	70	13.0	79,356	21.8
Total having provision.....	401	74.4	269,654	74.0
Total not having provision.....	138	25.6	94,792	26.0
Total in sample.....	539	100.0	364,446	100.0

"Any employee called out to work on his scheduled days off shall be paid at rate and one-half."

Provisions of this nature apply to establishments where work is continuous or where some work must be performed during the week-end, with the result that a proportion of the employees may have days other than Saturday and Sunday as rest days. Premium pay is provided for the sixth or seventh work day in the week, which in many cases, however, will be Saturday and Sunday.

A somewhat larger proportion of the agreements allow for a similar situation by providing for Saturday and Sunday as premium pay days, and also, alternatively, for the sixth and seventh days in the employee's week (item (c), Tables 1 and 2). Saturday and Sunday are premium pay days for employees who normally do not work these days while alternate sixth and seventh days apply for employees who are normally scheduled to work on the week-end. The following is an example of this type of provision:—

Time and one-half the straight-time hourly rate shall be paid for all work performed on Saturdays. Double the straight-time hourly rate shall be paid for all work performed on Sundays. When the Company considers it necessary to assign an employee to a continuous schedule, instead of the preceding, the following provisions will apply: Time and one-half the straight-time hourly rate shall be paid for any work performed on the first day of rest of the continuous-schedule work week. Double the straight-time hourly rate shall be paid for any work performed on the second day of rest of the continuous-schedule work week.

Premiums on Regularly Scheduled Work Days—The agreements thus far considered specify that a premium will be paid for work on the week-end or alternative days off but not for both. A small number of agreements (see Table 3) do, however, specify that a premium rate must be paid for all work done on Sunday, even to employees regularly scheduled to work on Sunday. Some of these also state that premium pay will be given for work on the employee's rest day in lieu of Sunday, while others do not mention premium pay

**TABLE 3.—PREMIUM PAY FOR SUNDAY
FOR EMPLOYEES REGULARLY
SCHEDULED TO WORK ON
SUNDAY**

(401 Agreements)

Provision	Number of Agreements	Number of Employees Covered
Employees scheduled for Sunday work receive premium pay for Sunday, and are also entitled to premium pay for work on alternative day of rest.....	19	19,497
Employees scheduled for Sunday work receive premium pay for Sunday (no mention of alternative day of rest)....	4	20,723
No Provision.....	378	229,434
Totals.....	401	269,654

for work on the alternative rest day. The following clauses illustrate provisions of this type:—

Day workers required to work on their scheduled day off will be paid time and one-half. Day workers will be paid time and one-half for all time worked between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday.
or,

Those employees who of necessity regularly work on Saturday and Sunday shall take two other days of the week off to be mutually agreed between the employee and the company. In such event Saturday and Sunday shall be considered working days and over-time rates shall not apply on Saturday. However, these employees shall be paid rate and one-half for work performed on Sunday.

The agreements referred to in Table 3 give no clue as to the number of employees who regularly work on Sunday and receive premium pay for such work. The number of employees shown in the table as covered by the agreements does not indicate the number regularly scheduled to work on Sunday. The table merely shows the number covered by the agreement.

No agreements contained any provision for premium pay for regularly scheduled work on Saturday.

Premium Rates—Time and one-half applies in a large proportion of the agreements that provide premium pay for Saturday work (see Table 4). On the other hand, for Sunday work, as will be seen from Table 5, the rates are fairly equally divided between time and one-half and double time. The agreements (13·2 per cent of the total) which specify that straight-time

**TABLE 4.—PREMIUM RATE OF PAY FOR WORK ON SATURDAY AND/OR
ALTERNATIVE 6TH WORK DAY OF WEEK**

(273 Agreements)

Rate	Number of Agreements	Percent of Total	Number of Employees Covered	Percent of Total
Time and a quarter.....	3	1·1	279	·1
Time and a half.....	176	64·5	184,097	84·0
Double time.....	4	1·5	1,801	·8
Time and a half or double time (varies with length of work week, class of employees, or length of time worked).....	26	9·5	8,060	3·7
Time and a half in morning, double time in afternoon.....	25	9·1	5,125	2·3
Straight time in morning, premium rate in afternoon (usually time and a half).....	36	13·2	17,995	8·2
Rate not mentioned.....	3	1·1	1,898	·9
Totals.....	273	100·0	219,254	100·0

**TABLE 5.—PREMIUM RATE OF PAY FOR WORK ON SUNDAY AND/OR
ALTERNATIVE 7TH DAY OF WORK WEEK**

(401 Agreements)

Rate	Number of Agreements	Percent of Total	Number of Employees Covered	Percent of Total
Time and a half.....	176	43·9	150,535	55·8
Double time.....	212	52·9	110,026	40·8
Time and a half or double time (varies with season, class of employees, or for other reasons).....	13	3·2	9,093	3·4
Totals.....	401	100·0	269,654	100·0

will be paid on Saturday morning, with premium rate in the afternoon, cover establishments on a 5½-day week.

Limitations—Some agreements stipulate certain conditions or limitations regarding payment of premium rates for week-end work. These restrictions are dealt with in Tables 6 and 7. As the tables show, the proportion of agreements containing such restrictions is not large. A small number of the agreements requires that employees must have worked a full normal work week or a specified number of hours during the week before becoming eligible for any week-end premium. Larger proportions of the agreements indicate that employees regu-

larly scheduled to work on Saturday or Sunday will not be paid a premium for that day. Some of the agreements merely have a general statement to this effect; others specify occupations or groups of employees to whom the provision will apply. Most of these were found to make provisions in line with items (b) and (c) in Tables 1 and 2, providing premium rates for work on alternative days. A number did, however, fall into the category that mentions premium pay for Saturday and Sunday without reference to premium pay for alternative days for employees regularly working on the week-end.

TABLE 6.—RESTRICTIONS ON PAYMENT OF PREMIUM PAY FOR WORK ON SATURDAY AND/OR 6TH DAY OF WORK WEEK
(273 Agreements)

Provision	Number of Agreements	Number of Employees Covered
Agreements having Saturday and/or 6th day premium provision.....	273	219,254
Agreements not having restrictions.....	184	102,037
Agreements having restrictions.....	89	117,217
Not paid unless standard* weekly hours have been worked.....	12	13,522
Not paid unless a given number of hours, less than standard, have been worked during week.....	3	997
Not paid to those regularly scheduled to work on Saturday.....	69	95,175
Other restrictions.....	7	8,186

* Individual items do not total numbers having restrictions since more than one of the items may be found in any one agreement.

TABLE 7.—RESTRICTIONS ON PAYMENT OF PREMIUM PAY FOR WORK ON SUNDAY AND/OR 7TH DAY OF WORK WEEK
(401 Agreements)

Provision	Number of Agreements	Number of Employees Covered
Agreements having Sunday and/or 7th day premium pay provision.....	401	269,654
Agreements not having restrictions.....	304	192,912
Agreements having restrictions.....	97	76,742
Not paid unless standard* weekly hours have been worked.....	8	21,032
Not paid to those regularly scheduled to work on Sunday.....	89	68,808
Other restrictions.....	12	19,642

* Individual items do not total numbers having restrictions since more than one of the items may be found in any one agreement.

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec; Industrial Standards Act, Ontario

During March a number of changes in working conditions were made obligatory by orders in council under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec, and by regulations under the Industrial Standards Act in Ontario.

In Quebec, a new agreement and three of six amendments to existing agreements

provided wage increases, as well as certain minor changes in hours, overtime, vacations with pay and paid holidays, etc. In the paint manufacturing industry the new agreement provided wage increases ranging from 10 to 21 cents per hour over those previously in effect (L.G., Nov. 1952); in

(Continued on page 689)

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

New Brunswick court refuses to quash order that permitted striking employees to participate in representation vote. Quebec courts rule on application of minimum wage order, injunction to restrain strikers from preventing access to mine, injunction to bar trustee from taking control of local. British Columbia and United States cases reported

Holding that the provincial Labour Relations Board has the power to take a representation vote in any manner it deems expedient, a New Brunswick court has dismissed a company's application for the quashing of an order of the Board that permitted striking employees to participate in a representation vote among the company's workers.

Quebec courts have held that Minimum Wage Order 4 did not apply to a lodging house caretaker, issued an order restraining strikers at Noranda from entering company property, and refused an injunction to restrain the trustee appointed by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters from taking charge of the Montreal local of the union.

In a second case in British Columbia concerning bargaining in the hotel industry, the hotel association contended unsuccessfully that the Board should not entertain union applications to represent individual hotels in the 31-hotel bargaining unit.

The United States Supreme Court has interpreted for the first time the Taft-Hartley provision prohibiting discrimination to encourage union membership.

New Brunswick Supreme Court, Appeal Division ...

... dismisses company's application to quash order holding strikers eligible for representation vote

The Appeal Division of the New Brunswick Supreme Court on November 20, 1953, dismissed a company's application for a writ of *certiorari* to quash an order of the provincial Labour Relations Board directing a representation vote among the company's employees. The company maintained that the Board had exceeded its jurisdiction in ruling that former employees of the company who had left their jobs during a strike were eligible to vote in the election. The Court held that the Board had power under the Labour Relations Act to take a vote in any manner it deemed expedient.

Mr. Justice Harrison delivered the judgment of the Court. He stated that an order *nisi* to quash the Board's order had been granted earlier upon the application

of Lawson Motors Ltd., a company selling, servicing and repairing motor vehicles and parts in Saint John.

On May 19, 1952, Automotive Lodge No. 1700 of the International Association of Machinists was certified by the Board as the bargaining agent for all mechanics, body and fender men, auto painters, helpers and apprentices employed by the company. Collective bargaining ensued between the company and the union but no collective agreement was concluded. In due course a conciliation board was appointed and made its report. On February 6, 1953, the secretary of the Lodge informed the company by letter that unless a collective agreement was reached by 8 a.m. February 9 all members of the Lodge employed by the company would be off the job. On the morning of February 9, 21 employees who were union members failed to report for work.

By application dated July 29, 1953, the company applied to the Board for revocation of the Lodge's certification on the ground that the Lodge no longer represented a majority of the employees in the unit for which it was certified. It was

This section, prepared by the Legislation Branch, reviews labour laws as they are enacted by Parliament and the provincial legislatures, regulations under these laws, and selected court decisions affecting labour.

shown by affidavit that many of the 21 strikers had taken up other employment. The Board heard the company's application on August 24, 1953, both parties being represented at the hearing, and on the same day made the order directing a vote for the purpose of determining the representative character of the Lodge. The order stated that eligible voters would include all mechanics, body and fender men, auto painters, helpers and apprentices employed by Lawson Motors Ltd. on August 24, 1953, and all employees coming within these classifications who went on strike on February 9, 1953. The ballots of any eligible voters then residing outside the cities of Saint John and Lancaster were to be taken by mail. The time and place of election was left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Board but the election was to be completed on or before October 5, 1953.

His Lordship stated that the company sought revocation of the union's certification under Section 10 of the Act, which authorizes the Board to revoke certification where in its opinion the bargaining agent no longer represents the majority of employees in the unit for which it was certified, and which provides that after such revocation the employer is no longer required to bargain collectively with the union. The Board's authority for ordering a vote was found in Section 8(4) of the Act, which reads:—

The Board, for the purposes of determining whether the majority of the employees in a unit are members in good standing of a trade union or whether a majority of them have selected a trade union to be their bargaining agent, may make or cause to be made such examination of records or other inquiries as it deems necessary, including the holding of such hearings or the taking of such votes as it deems expedient, and the Board may prescribe the nature of the evidence to be furnished to the Board.

Counsel for the company argued that since the vote must be "for the purposes of determining whether the majority of the employees in a unit . . . have selected a trade union to be their bargaining agent" only persons who were employees of Lawson Motors Ltd. at the time of the voting should be permitted to vote. He contended that the Board had exceeded its jurisdiction in ordering all those who went on strike in February to vote although many had accepted employment elsewhere.

Mr. Justice Harrison considered that the company's application was premature. The Act put no restriction on the powers of the Board to order a representation vote in any manner it deemed expedient. After

the result of the vote had been reported to the Board, it would then have to decide what use to make of that information. His Lordship stated that until some further action was taken by the Board the company had no right to complain. It was not affected by the mere taking of the vote.

The Court dismissed with costs the order *nisi* to quash the Board's order. *The Queen v. Labour Relations Board, ex parte Lawson Motors Ltd.* [1954] 1 DLR 759.

Quebec Court of Queen's Bench, Appeal Side . . .

. . . holds that Minimum Wage Order 4 (1942) did not apply to person working in a rooming house

The Quebec Court of Queen's Bench, Appeal Side, in a judgment given at Montreal on December 18, 1953, allowed an appeal from a Superior Court decision requiring the operator of a rooming-house to pay the caretaker the minimum wage set for janitors in apartment houses under the Quebec Minimum Wage Act. The appeal court held that the minimum wage for janitors was not applicable since a rooming-house was not an apartment house.

Mr. Justice Barclay presented the facts of the case in his reasons for decision. The defendant, the lessee of two floors of a house in Montreal, rented a number of rooms to individual lodgers. No meals were served. When the defendant was obliged to leave the house herself on account of ill-health, she engaged the plaintiff to look after the premises. In return the plaintiff was to have free of charge two rooms and a furnished room which she used as a kitchen, free light and heating, and \$6 a month. The woman remained there as caretaker from September 18, 1946, until some time in August 1949. Not long after leaving she brought action against the defendant for \$201.60 representing the difference between what she received and what she claimed was due her in virtue of Section 32 of Minimum Wage Order 4.

Section 32 of the Order as in effect at that time¹ fixed monthly minimum rates for "janitors of apartment houses who with their families are provided with free heated quarters in same, and are charged with the general supervision and total or partial management of said buildings, such as

¹The revision of Order 4 which came into effect April 25, 1953, sets separate rates for employees of lodging houses having at least five bedrooms to let, caretakers continuously supervising an employer's establishment, and janitors charged with the supervision of a real estate undertaking (L.G., June 1953, p. 899).

leasing and collection of rents". The wage for janitors at that time was \$50 a month in Zone 1, which included the City of Montreal.

Mr. Justice Barclay stated that the sole question at issue was one of interpretation because Order 4 itself gave no definition of "apartment houses" or the corresponding phrase in the French version "*maison de rapport*". In His Lordship's view the words "apartment houses" could not by any stretch of the imagination be taken to include rooming-houses. The underlying sense of "apartment house" was that such a building is divided into several suites or rooms, each suite designated for an independent and generally self-sufficient accommodation for a family or an individual. On the other hand, the literal meaning of "*maison de rapport*" would include any accommodation in a house from which revenue is derived.

His Lordship stated, however, that considering the difference between an apartment building and a rooming-house it seemed obvious to him that the minimum wage fixed by Order 4 was not intended to apply to both types of accommodation. The French and the English versions could be reconciled by choosing the expression "apartment houses" which was clear in meaning and not inconsistent with "*maison de rapport*". He held, therefore, that Section 32 of Order 4 applied only to janitors in apartment houses.

Mr. Justice Rinfret drew the same conclusion from the reference in Section 32 to "leasing" or in the French version "*location d'appartements*". He considered that because of this phrase the "*maison de rapport*" must contain apartments.

The Court accordingly allowed the defendant's appeal from a judgment of the Superior Court requiring her to pay the plaintiff \$201.60 as the difference between the wages she received and the wages she claimed she was entitled to receive under Order 4. *Filion v. Grenier* [1954] BR Montreal 158.

Quebec Superior Court...

... extends injunction restraining striking miners from preventing access to Noranda mine property

On October 20, 1953, the Quebec Superior Court issued an injunction against the United Steelworkers of America and others to restrain strikers from preventing officials and non-union employees of Noranda Mines Limited from entering company property. The Court held that the strikers had no right to deny the employer access to his property. It held also that the

situation was an urgent one demanding the granting of an injunction because it was necessary for the company to protect its equipment, guard against fires in the mine and the factory, and operate plant used for the distribution of water to the towns of Noranda and Rouyn.

Mr. Justice Marquis explained first that the company had requested an interim injunction on September 2 on the ground that the strikers were preventing company officials and non-union employees from entering the company's factory where they had urgent work to perform, as there was located there equipment for the distribution of water to the towns of Noranda and Rouyn. The interim injunction was granted to last until September 15. Its term was later extended until September 18, then October 8, and finally October 23.

The evidence showed that the company operated several mines and a smelter at Noranda, employing approximately 1,800 men and paying about half a million dollars in wages each month. The industry was essential to the towns of Noranda and Rouyn and the surrounding district. The company officers knew in advance of the impending strike and determined to shut down the factory. For this purpose they hired a group of men and promised them meals and living accommodation inside the buildings of the mine. The closing of the factory was carried out in an orderly way. The union members picketed peacefully without causing trouble or destroying property. However, they picketed in large numbers, by a show of force prevented company officials and employees from going to their work, and wanted to impose a system of passes. The executive committee of the union made no undertaking to the company not to commit any illegal act in future; everything was left to the discretion of certain strike team leaders. Between August 22 and September 3 it would not have been possible for the officials and employees to insist on their right to enter the premises without bringing on a contest of force which could have degenerated into a riot.

Mr. Justice Marquis stated that the problem was one of civil rights. The union members had no right to interfere with the company's right under the Civil Code to use its property in any way it saw fit unless the company's rights were restricted by statute.

His Lordship then examined the labour laws of the province and found that the Labour Relations Act did recognize the right of employees to strike if a union had been certified as their bargaining agent and the prescribed procedure of collective

bargaining and conciliation had been followed. Employees during a strike were subject to the same obligations as other citizens; they must respect law and order, keep the peace and avoid harming other persons.

Their conduct was also subject to the provisions of the Criminal Code, which, however, guaranteed them a measure of protection for actions performed in the pursuit of their legitimate object. Certain sections of the Code provide that the objects of a trade union are not to be deemed a conspiracy in restraint of trade and others make it an offence for a person illegally to prevent anyone from working and for an employer to refuse to employ a person or to intimidate an employee because he is a union member. Section 501(f) makes it an offence to watch or beset a person's dwelling or place of business but subsection (g) stipulates that a person who attends at or near or approaches a house or place for the sole purpose of obtaining or communicating information is not guilty of the offence of watching or besetting. In His Lordship's view, this provision permitted an employee who had stopped work and who was found on or near his employer's premises to justify his presence there if it were for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, but did not give him the right to trespass on his employer's property.

According to civil law, therefore, employees had the right to strike but had no right to trespass or to harm their employer in any way. He emphasized that Article 1053 of the Civil Code makes a person responsible for damage caused to anyone through his fault.

Mr. Justice Marquis then reviewed Quebec case law concerning picketing. In *Rother v. International Ladies Garment Workers Union* [1922] 60 CS 105, Mr. Justice McLennan stated this principle:—

A workman has a right in his own interest to peaceably persuade another workman or a body of workmen to legally terminate their contracts of employment and to cease work, but he has no right, by coercion or intimidation, to persuade workmen not to work or to cease working.

His decision was upheld by the Court of King's Bench. Many decisions followed establishing the principle that employees had the right to persuade and picket peacefully but not to use intimidation or to damage property. Mr. Justice Marquis emphasized that the judgments establishing the right of peaceful picketing did not establish the right to trespass or to cause a nuisance on an employer's property.

Turning to the case law of other provinces, His Lordship cited *Reners v. The King* [1926] SCR 499 in which the Supreme Court of Canada upheld a decision in which a group of workers were found guilty of watching and besetting. Referring to *Williams v. Aristocratic Restaurants Ltd.* (L.G., 1951, p. 1553), in which the Supreme Court found picketing legal even though the employees were not on strike, he emphasized that the picketers in that case had not trespassed on the employer's property or interfered with the performance of his work. He then quoted the following statement from Mr. Justice McRuer's decision in *General Dry Batteries of Canada Limited v. Brigenshaw* (L.G., 1952, p. 188):—

Employees are not entitled, however, whether the strike is legal or illegal, in the guise of advancing their interest in a labour dispute, to go beyond peaceful picketing and interfere with their employer's property or business interests (e.g., by attempting to prevent other employees, who wish to work, from entering the employer's premises, or by bringing external pressure to bear on other persons to prevent them from doing business with the employer), and such excesses will be restrained by injunction.

The same judge had emphasized this principle in a decision not yet reported, given on August 21, 1953, in *Hallnor Mines Limited v. L. A. Behie*. Here Mr. Justice McRuer stated:—

Likewise, employees have no right to interfere with the enjoyment of the private rights of employers, or those who may wish to work for them. If there are employees who wish to proceed to their place of employment, they have a right to do so whether a strike is in progress, or not. The employer has the full right of access to his business and to the property he owns whether a strike is in progress, or not.

Mr. Justice Marquis cited several other cases which upheld the right of employees to picket peacefully but denied the right to use force or block off access to the employer's premises. He also quoted a passage from *Injunctions* by Kerr in which the author stated that the courts had jurisdiction to issue injunctions in the case of nuisance to dwelling-houses or business premises if the degree of injury to property was such as to interfere materially with its comfort and enjoyment or "to render it to a material extent less suitable for the purposes of business". Pollock's *On Torts* gave a long exposé on injunctions as the most efficient remedy by which the courts could prevent actions which would cause a nuisance.

His Lordship then discussed the legal procedure to be observed in granting injunctions. Recent decisions of the courts tended towards a more restricted application of injunctions, he stated. It must be

established that the purpose of the injunction was to prevent the commission of acts which would cause irreparable harm, that there was urgency and that an injunction was the only adequate remedy.

In this case the conduct of the strikers in preventing company officials and other employees from performing their work exposed expensive machinery to damage, exposed the whole mine to fire hazards, exposed Noranda and Rouyn to loss of water and exposed the company to a material loss impossible to compensate. In this exceptional situation an injunction to prevent the continuation of these illegal acts was the only remedy. Nothing indicated that the dangerous situation necessitating the original injunction had changed, the strikers were still attempting to intimidate other employees by a show of their numerical force, and no authority in the union had shown that it could prevent the outbreak of excesses. For these reasons the Court issued an interlocutory injunction to remain in effect until the final settlement of the action. *Noranda Mines Limited v. the United Steelworkers of America et autres* [1954] CS Montreal 27.

Quebec Superior Court...

... dismisses former business agent's application for injunction to bar new officials from acting

The Quebec Superior Court at Montreal on September 22, 1953, dismissed with costs the application of a former officer of a local of the teamsters' union for an injunction to prevent certain other officers from administering the affairs of the local. The Court held that even if the plaintiff had been improperly removed from office the Code of Civil Procedure did not permit the issuing of an injunction to interfere with the exercise of an office in a union.

The decision was given by Mr. Justice Jean. The plaintiff, McDonald, testified that he had been elected in August 1950 for a four-year term as business agent of Local 106 of the Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union, a branch of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America. He stated that he had always exercised his duties honestly and conscientiously and to the general satisfaction of the members of his local, who had given a banquet in his honour on May 30, 1953.

According to McDonald's testimony, Tobin, a member of the international executive of the union, had arrived without warning on June 29, 1953, and had illegally assumed the functions of trustee of the local. He had dismissed the execu-

tive and had named Bélanger as president and business agent and Nantel as organizer of the local to take charge of the local's affairs.

The plaintiff claimed that under the constitution of the international union a hearing should have been held within 30 days to discuss the reasons for dismissing the executive and removing him from office and putting the local under trusteeship, and that he should have been asked to appear at the hearing. He stated that the hearing was not held until after the prescribed 30-day period, that it was held at a time in the afternoon when it was impossible for certain dismissed officers to be present and that he was not summoned to the meeting. He claimed that this hearing did not fulfil in any way the requirements of the constitution, and that in the circumstances Tobin's intervention and the appointment of Bélanger and Nantel was illegal and constituted a flagrant violation of his rights. He sought an injunction to restrain Tobin from acting as trustee and Bélanger and Nantel from administering the affairs of the local, particularly from attempting to bargain collectively with employers, and from refusing him access to the local's office and its documents and interfering with him in his duties as business agent.

Mr. Justice Jean explained that the plaintiff was elected in 1950 for a two-year term. In 1952 the by-laws of the local were amended to change the term of office from two to four years. McDonald took advantage of this amendment to remain in office after the expiration of the term for which he had been elected, although he was informed by certain members and by officers of the international that the amendment was not retroactive and did not authorize him to stay in office.

This attitude of the plaintiff and certain informal complaints to the effect that Local 106 was not being well administered were investigated during May and June by the defendant Tobin, who had been designated by the president of the international to make an inquiry into the union's locals in Quebec and Ontario.

As the result of Tobin's report to the international president, Dave Beck, the latter decided to put Local 106 under trusteeship. Tobin was appointed trustee with the powers and duties set out in the international constitution, Article VI, Section 6, subsections a to e. Armed with a written statement of his appointment and a letter from Beck to the secretary of Local 106 informing him of Tobin's appointment as trustee, Tobin called a meeting of the local for June 29, 1953, in Montreal. The plaintiff was present at this meeting.

After informing the members of the decision of the international president, Tobin suspended the executive of the local and appointed a new one. The new executive was composed of former officers with the exception of the plaintiff, who was replaced by Bélanger, and Nantel, who was appointed organizer in place of Bélanger.

There was no protest, even on the part of the plaintiff, and it seemed that the measures taken met with the approval of the members present. Tobin announced that a committee would sit sometime in the near future to hear all interested parties. The hearing was held on July 31, 32 days after the local was put under trusteeship.

The plaintiff's application for an injunction was based on irregularities in the procedure followed. Counsel for the defendants contended that since the object of the injunction would be to prevent the officers of an association from exercising their functions it could not be granted by virtue of Article 958, paragraph 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which states that an injunction cannot be granted "to restrain the exercise of any office in a public or in a private corporation".

Mr. Justice Jean stated that the purpose of an injunction is to prevent the doing or continuation of a specific act but not the general exercise of a function even if it were being exercised illegally. Moreover, an injunction to prevent the exercise of an office was specifically prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure.

The plaintiff argued that that provision in the Code was not applicable because the union was not a public or private corporation and was not a legal entity. His Lordship noted that the Special Procedure Act provides that a group of persons "associated for the carrying out in common of any purpose or advantage of an industrial, commercial or professional nature" possesses a separate existence and a personality distinct from that of its members. He considered that in consequence the exercise of office in such a group is similar to the exercise of office in a public or private corporation.

On this ground alone the Court rejected with costs McDonald's application for an injunction. *McDonald v. Tobin* [1954] CS Montreal 65.

British Columbia Supreme Court...

... holds union applications for certification for new bargaining units in hotel chain properly made

On February 2 the Supreme Court of British Columbia dismissed the application of the British Columbia Hotels Association

for a writ to prohibit the provincial Labour Relations Board from taking any steps leading to the certification of a hotel employees' union as bargaining agent of employees in three hotels. The hotel association claimed that the three certification applications could not be entertained because the employees concerned were included in a 31-hotel unit for which another union was the certified bargaining agent. The Court held that the applications had been properly made under the Act, since 10 months of the term of the collective agreement had expired, and that the Board should proceed to determine whether the proposed bargaining units were appropriate and whether the applicant union was entitled to certification.

The judgment was given by Mr. Justice Manson. He explained that a temporary writ of prohibition had been issued by the Court on January 7. The association bringing the application was an employers' association which had acted as the bargaining agent for a group of 52 British Columbia hotels. On June 26, 1951, a collective agreement was signed between the association and Local 28 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union. The agreement recognized Local 28 as the bargaining agent for employees of the 52 hotels.

The agreement was to be in force from May 1, 1951, to April 30, 1953, and thereafter from year to year, subject to the right of either party to terminate the agreement upon 60 days' written notice. On February 27, 1952, the Labour Relations Board certified Local 28 as the bargaining agent for employees in 31 hotels, including the Georgia, Marble Arch and Niagara hotels.

On April 28, 1953, Local 260 of the British Columbia Hotel Employees' Union made three separate applications for certification as bargaining agent of the employees of the Georgia, Marble Arch and Niagara hotels. The three hotels were notified by the Board of the applications and invited to submit any objections they might have. A hearing was held on May 15 and was attended by representatives of all interested parties, including the hotel association. On May 20 Local 260 was notified that a representation vote would be held among employees of the Georgia hotel. The vote was later postponed.

On June 24 Local 260 wrote to the Board inquiring why its application had not been processed. In a reply dated June 29 the Board informed Local 260 that the vote had been postponed because of the court action brought against the Board by Local 28 to quash the certification granted

on April 1, 1953, to an employees' association as the bargaining agent of the Alcazar hotel employees (L.G., April, p. 561). The Board stated that if its ruling in the Alcazar case were sustained by the courts it would then proceed to deal with the application of Local 260 for certification on behalf of employees in the Georgia, Marble Arch and Niagara hotels.

About April 30, 1953, the hotel association and Local 28 began to negotiate a new collective agreement to replace the one of June 26, 1951. The 1951 agreement remained in effect after April 30, 1953, since neither party had given notice of termination. A new agreement replacing it became operative July 1, 1953.

In its letter of June 24, Local 260 complained to the Board of the action of Local 28 in negotiating a new agreement on behalf of the Georgia, Marble Arch and Niagara employees while Local 260's applications for certification were pending. The Board stated that it deplored this action but could find nothing in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to authorize it to prevent the parties from concluding a new agreement.

On August 3, 1953, the Board posted in the Georgia hotel and presumably in the other two hotels a notice informing employees of the facts. The notice in the Georgia hotel stated that no further action would be taken on the application of Local 260 to represent them until the courts gave a decision on the Alcazar hotel case. If the courts held that the separate certification issued on behalf of the Alcazar employees was good in law, a representation vote for Georgia hotel employees would be arranged immediately. If the courts decided that the Board's action in removing Alcazar hotel employees from the 31-hotel bargaining unit represented by Local 28 and in certifying an employees' association as their bargaining agent was invalid, the Board might not be able to proceed with the application of Local 260 to represent Georgia hotel employees.

The Board's notice also informed the employees that the management of the Georgia hotel had undertaken not to discharge any employee for failure to observe the maintenance of membership clause contained in the collective agreement with Local 28. The Board pointed out that there was no legal bar to prevent employees from holding membership in more than one labour organization and that employees could do this if they wished, pending the outcome of the case.

On December 10, 1953, the British Columbia Supreme Court dismissed Local 28's application for a writ to quash the separate certificate issued on behalf of the Alcazar hotel employees. The Board then proceeded to deal with the applications of Local 260 for certification. On December 21 it notified Local 260 and the three hotels concerned that a representation vote relative to the application of Local 260 was to be held among employees of the three hotels.

On January 4, 1954, the association made application to the Board to revoke its order for a representation vote. It objected to the Board entertaining an application for certification covering a part only of the employees in the present bargaining unit.

On January 6 the Board notified Local 260 that a vote of the Georgia hotel employees would be taken on January 8, as of the payroll of December 20. On January 7 the association made application for a writ of prohibition against the Board and the temporary writ was issued. Local 260 was notified that the vote was postponed.

Mr. Justice Manson then considered the argument presented on behalf of the hotel association. Its counsel submitted that Local 260's application for certification was barred by Section 12(3) of the ICA Act, which provides that where an application for certification is made for a unit of employees employed by two or more employers the Board must not grant certification unless the unit is appropriate in respect of all the employers and a majority of the employers have consented to representation by one bargaining agent.

Mr. Justice Manson found that this subsection had no application to the case at bar. The employees in the 31-hotel unit were employed by two or more employers but each of the applications now before the Board was in respect of the employees of a single employer. Section 10(1)(c) of the Act provides that, where a collective agreement is in force, a union claiming to have as members a majority of employees in an appropriate bargaining unit may apply for certification if 10 months of the term of the agreement have expired. The 10-month period had expired at the time Local 260 made its application. To give Section 12(3) the meaning asked for by the association would be to render Section 10(1)(c) inoperative.

His Lordship stated that the three applications made by Local 260 were clearly regular under Section 10(1)(c) at least until July 1, 1953, the date the second collective agreement between the hotel association

and Local 28 came into effect. Counsel for the association and for Local 28 contended that the applications of Local 260 ceased to be within the terms of the Act by reason of the fact that after July 1 there was a collective agreement which had been in effect less than 10 months.

Mr. Justice Manson considered that such an interpretation of the Act would mean that an employer and a certified bargaining agent could in such circumstances defeat any attempt to oust the bargaining agent by quickly concluding a new agreement. He stated that such a manoeuvre was undemocratic and would not be effective under either the terms or the spirit of the Act. He held that once applications such as those of Local 260 had been launched according to the terms of the Act the Board was under obligation to determine whether the proposed units were appropriate for collective bargaining, to investigate the qualifications of the applicant union and to process the applications to a conclusion. In this view he followed the decision of the Court in the *Alcazar* case. Referring to the views expressed by Mr. Justice Davey in *United Steelworkers of America v. Labour Relations Board* (L.G., Jan., p. 117), His Lordship pointed out that to hold otherwise would mean that a collective agreement and its renewals might be continued in perpetuity. He stated: "It is a clear principle of the Act that employees may belong to the union of their choice and they have a *prima facie* right at least to have the union of a majority of them appointed as their bargaining authority."

Mr. Justice Manson noted that Section 58(2) of the Act gives the Board wide powers to reconsider any of its decisions or orders and to vary or revoke them. Although it was not necessary for him to rely on that section in view of the conclusion he had reached, it seemed to him that under Section 58(2) the Board had power to institute investigations on its own motion and to arrive at conclusions which would result in the breaking up of an existing bargaining unit.

His Lordship stated that Section 13 of the Act provided for such a situation as would arise here if the Board determined that the employees of the Georgia Hotel, for example, constituted an appropriate bargaining unit and that Local 260 could properly be certified as their bargaining agent. Section 13 provides that in such a case the new bargaining agent replaces the old one, that the current collective agreement remains in effect and that the rights and obligations conferred by it on the

former bargaining agent are transferred to the new bargaining agent. The new bargaining agent would have the benefit of a maintenance of membership clause in the agreement.

Mr. Justice Manson did not accept the submission that the Board had not given the association and Local 28 full opportunity to be heard. He remarked also that since the processing of Local 260's applications was not yet completed doubtless the Board would give further opportunity to all parties to make representations. He considered that the question of who should be permitted to vote in a representation election was one to be decided by the Board. While the *Alcazar* case was pending, Local 28, exercising its rights under the collective agreement, had caused at least one of the three employers, the Georgia Hotel, to dismiss some employees because of their failure to pay union dues to Local 28. Although there was nothing in law to prevent an employee from being a member of two unions, the constitution of Local 28 did forbid membership in two unions. Later the employer had undertaken not to dismiss employees for failure to keep up payments of dues to Local 28 pending the outcome of the *Alcazar* case and the processing of Local 260's application. His Lordship pointed out that the Board was not obliged to take a representation vote, since the Act merely required that it be "satisfied" that a majority of the employees were members in good standing of the applicant union.

The Court dismissed with costs the application to make absolute a writ of prohibition to prevent the Board from proceeding to deal with the three applications for certification made by Local 260. *In re British Columbia Hotels Association and Labour Relations Board* (*British Columbia*) [1954] 11 WWR (NS) 76.

Supreme Court of the United States...

... finds employers at fault in concurring in discriminatory practices to enforce unions' rules

In three cases involving interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act, the Supreme Court of the United States on February 1 found employers had engaged in the unfair labour practice of discrimination through submitting to union requests for conditions of employment which tended to encourage membership in a union.

Mr. Justice Reed delivered the reasons for the Court's decision. He first gave the facts in each of the three cases.

In the first case, Boston, a truck driver employed by Byers Transportation Company and a member of Local 41 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, complained that the union had violated Sections 8(b) (1) (A) and 8(b)(2) of the National Labour Relations Act by reducing his seniority because of his tardiness in paying his union dues and so causing him to lose driving assignments.

Section 8(b)(1)(A) makes it an unfair labour practice for a union to restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 157, i.e., the right to organize, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid and protection, and the right to *refrain* from any of these activities except the observance of a union shop clause in a collective agreement authorized by the Act.

Section 8(b)(2) makes it an unfair labour practice for a union to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate within the meaning of Section 8(a)(3), that is, "by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labour organization" otherwise than by an authorized union shop clause in the collective agreement.

A hearing of Boston's complaint was held before a trial examiner, whose findings were adopted by the Board. The Board found that the collective agreement concluded in 1949 between the company and the teamsters' union established a seniority system under which the union would periodically furnish the employer with a seniority list and any controversy over seniority would be referred to the union for settlement. There was no union shop clause in effect, since a majority of employees eligible to vote in a representation election had not voted to authorize the bargaining agent to make a union shop agreement, as was required by the Act at that time. The seniority list therefore included union members and non-members. Each new employee of the company was placed at the bottom of the seniority list after a 30-day trial period. Position upon the seniority list governed the order and quality of truck-driving assignments and the order of layoff.

The by-laws of the local provided that any member one month in arrears for dues forfeited all seniority rights. A member's dues were payable on the first day of each month and he was deemed "in arrears" for

any month's dues on the second day of the following month. Boston did not pay his dues for June 1950, until July 5, 1950. When the union submitted a new seniority list to the company on July 15, his position was reduced from 18th to 54th, the bottom of the list. As a result he was denied driving assignments he would otherwise have obtained.

A majority of the Board found that the union had violated both sections of the Act. As to Section 8(b)(1)(A) it was held that the union's reduction of Boston's seniority restrained and coerced him in the exercise of his right to refrain from assisting a labour organization. Since there was no valid contractual union security provision, Boston had the right under the Act to determine how he would handle his union affairs without risking any impairment of his employment rights. Whether or not Boston was a union member, the union had no right to make his employment status conditional upon the payment of dues.

As to Section 8(b)(2) the Board held that the union had caused the company to discriminate against Boston and that the normal effect of the discrimination was to encourage non-members to join the union as well as to encourage members to retain their good standing in the union. Its discrimination against Boston had the further effect of enforcing union rules, thereby strengthening the union in its control over its members and its dealings with their employers.

The Board issued an order requiring the union to cease and desist from these unfair labour practices and to notify Boston and his employer that the union withdrew its request for the reduction of his seniority and requested the company to restore him to his former status. The union was also ordered to reimburse Boston for any loss of pay resulting from the discrimination.

The Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied the Board's petition to enforce its order, on the ground that it found no substantial evidence to support the conclusion that the discrimination "did or would encourage or discourage membership in any labour organization". The Supreme Court granted the Board's petition for *certiorari* to review this judgment.

In the second case, the Board found that the Radio Officers' Union of the Commercial Telegraphers Union had violated the same sections by causing A. H. Bull Steamship Company to discriminate by refusing on two occasions to employ a union member named Fowler.

It found that the agreement between the union and the company stated that the company agreed to employ as radio officers union members in good standing when available, provided that they were in the opinion of the company qualified for the job. It stated also: "The Company shall have the right to free selection of all its Radio Officers and when members of the Union are transferred, promoted or hired the Company agrees to take appropriate measures to assure that such members are in good standing, and the Union agrees to grant all members of the Union in good standing the necessary 'clearance' for the position to which the Radio Officer has been assigned. If a member is not in good standing, the Union will so notify the Company in writing."

On February 24, 1948, the company offered a job on the SS. *Frances* to Fowler, who had often been employed by the company previously, and he accepted it. The company then informed the radio officer for the previous voyage that he was being replaced by "a man with senior service in the company". Fowler reported to the ship without seeking clearance from the union and the other radio officer reported this action to the union. The union secretary notified Fowler that he had been suspended from membership for "bumping" another member and taking a job without clearance, and notified the company that Fowler was not a member in good standing.

Express requests to the union for clearance of Fowler for employment on the SS. *Frances* by the company and by Fowler were subsequently refused, the union secretary stating that he would never clear Fowler for a position with that company although he would be cleared for a job with other employers. The company gave the job to another man and Fowler returned to his home. In April he again notified the company that he was available for work before reporting to the union. The union secretary told him he was being made "a company stiff" and adhered to his position that he would not clear Fowler for work with that company. Clearance sought for him for a job on another of the company's ships was refused and another man was dispatched to the job by the union.

Upon these facts a majority of the Board found that the union had violated Sections 8(b)(1)(A) and 8(b)(2) of the Act. They found that since Fowler's suspension was not valid according to the union's by-laws he was a member in good standing at all times. They rejected the union's contention that the collective agreement provided for a hiring hall and gave the

union complete control over the selection of radio officers. By twice refusing to clear Fowler, the union had restrained him in his right to refrain from observing union rules and had caused the company to discriminate against him by denying him employment. The Board held that the normal effect of the discrimination against Fowler was to enforce his obedience and the obedience of his fellow union members to the union rules, and to encourage members to retain their membership and non-members to join the union.

The Board issued an order to the union similar to the one in the Teamsters case. Its petition for enforcement of his order was granted by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which upheld the Board's findings.

In the third case, a non-union employee named Loner complained that the Gaynor News Company had violated Section 8(a)(1) and (3) of the Act by granting retroactive wage increases and vacation payments to employees who were members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union of New York and refusing such benefits to other employees because they were not union members. Section 8(a)(1) makes it an unfair labour practice for an employer to interfere with employees in the exercise of rights guaranteed by Section 157 (the right to organize, bargain collectively, etc.). Section 8(a)(3) makes it an unfair labour practice for an employer to encourage or discourage membership in a labour organization by discrimination in regard to employment.

The Board found that the company, which was engaged in the wholesale distribution and delivery of newspapers and periodicals, had entered into an agreement in 1946 with the union covering delivery department employees. The agreement provided for a closed shop but permitted the company to employ non-union members until the union could supply union employees. This provision was necessary because the union was closed, ordinarily admitting to membership only first-born legitimate sons of members. The agreement was subsequently extended to 1948. A supplementary agreement was concluded in 1947 providing that if a new contract were negotiated the wage rates fixed by it would be retroactive for three months. In October 1948 a new agreement was signed providing for increased wage and vacation benefits. In compliance with the supplementary agreement the company paid to its union employees the differential between the old and the new wage rates and made

further payments to compensate for differences in vacation benefits. The company refused to make similar payments to non-union employees on the ground that it was not bound by the agreement to do so.

The Board concluded that since nothing in the agreement prohibited equal payments to non-union employees the company had no defence against the allegation that it had "engaged in disparate treatment of employers on the basis of union membership or lack of it" contrary to the provisions of the Act. The natural and probable effect of its action was to encourage membership in the union. An order was issued requiring the company to cease and desist from the unfair labour practices found and to pay to all non-union employees the amount they had lost by reason of the company's discrimination against them.

The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted enforcement of the Board's order, holding that the union here was the exclusive bargaining agent for the plant and could not bargain for special benefits to union members only. Even though the union-encouraging effect of the discriminatory treatment was not felt immediately because of the union's membership rules, there was a reasonable likelihood that it would be felt in later years and the employer could not be allowed to escape the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Justice Reed stated that these three cases were the first to come before the Court involving the application of the Act to the problem of *encouragement* of union membership by employers. In previous cases the Court had considered actions by employers aimed at discouragement of union membership. In the cases before the Court, discrimination was not contested; involuntary reduction of seniority, refusal to hire for an available job, and disparate wage treatment were clearly discriminatory.

However, the scope of the phrase "membership in a labour organization" was in issue here. It had been interpreted to mean discrimination to discourage participation in union activities as well as adhesion to union membership. Mr. Justice Reed stated that the policy of the Act was to allow employees to exercise freely their right to join unions, be good, bad or indifferent members, or abstain from joining any union without imperilling their livelihood. The only limitation on this right was the clause in the Act authorizing employers to enter into certain union security agreements. The legislative history of the Act clearly indicated that Congress

intended to prevent utilization of union security agreements for any purpose other than to compel payment of union dues. Under a valid union shop agreement an employer could discharge an employee for non-membership in the union but no other discrimination aimed at encouraging employees to join, retain membership in, or stay in good standing in a union was permitted by the Act.

In accordance with this principle Mr. Justice Reed held that the Eighth Circuit had interpreted the term "membership" too restrictively in the Teamsters case. Boston had been denied employment for no reason other than his tardy payment of union dues. The union's activity in reducing his seniority was not sanctioned by a valid union security agreement. The union by requesting such discrimination and the employer by submitting to such an illegal request had violated the Act.

In the Radio Officers case the Second Circuit had correctly concluded that encouragement to remain in good standing in a union is forbidden by the Act. The union in causing the employer to discriminate against Fowler to coerce him into following the union's desired hiring practices had deprived Fowler of a protected right.

The Court also held that the Second Circuit had come to the correct conclusion in the Gaynor case. A natural consequence of the employer's action would be to encourage union membership and it could therefore be presumed that he intended to do so. The employer could not legally discriminate in wages solely on the basis of union membership even though he had executed a contract with the union prescribing such action. Throughout the history of the National Labour Relations Act it had been emphasized that exclusive bargaining agents could not make agreements more favourable to their own members than to the other employees.

Mr. Justice Reed then dealt with the question of the penalty imposed by the Board on the unions in these three cases. Section 8(b)(2), added to the Act by the Taft-Hartley amendments in 1947, makes it an unfair labour practice for a union or its agents to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee in violation of Section 8(a)(3) of the Act. The union in the Radio Officers case contended that the Board could not proceed against it without joining the employer, and that unless the Board had found the employer guilty of violating Section 8(a)(3) and had ordered him to reinstate the employee it could not order the union to give back pay to the employee.

Mr. Justice Reed found no support in the Act for this argument. Since a union was guilty of violating Section 8(b)(2) of the Act if it merely attempted to cause an employer to discriminate illegally, it was clearly not necessary for the Board to find the employer guilty before it charged the union with violation of the Act. He held also that the Board had properly exercised its power in ordering the union to reimburse Fowler for his loss even though reinstatement was not ordered in this case. It was clear that the union had committed an unfair labour practice and it was the policy of the Act to compensate employees who had suffered from illegal discrimination.

Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Douglas dissented from the judgment of the Court. They held that the plain and long accepted meaning of Section 8(a)(3) of the Act was that it forbids an employer to discriminate only when he does so in order to encourage or discourage union

membership. They considered that the view recently adopted by the Board and now apparently accepted by the Court, that the provision outlaws discrimination "the natural and probable effect" of which would be to encourage union membership, imputed guilt to an employer for conduct which Congress did not wish to outlaw. Congress meant to enable workers to join or not to join unions without fear of reprisal but did not mean to invade an employer's normal right to fix different wages, hours and other working conditions for different employees according to his best business judgment.

The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals in the Teamsters case, affirmed it in the Radio Officers case, and affirmed it in the Gaynor case, thus upholding the Board's findings of illegal discrimination in all three cases. *Radio Officers' Union v. NLRB* [1954] 33 LRRM 2417.

Recent Regulations under Provincial Legislation

Coverage of Alberta Factories Act is extended. Regulations for nine trades under the Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act are revised

Certain structures and machinery, including cranes and hoists, escalators, pipe lines and oil and gas well servicing rigs, have been brought under the Alberta Factories Act by proclamation. Revised regulations were issued covering nine of the trades under the Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act, which makes certification of tradesmen compulsory in the trades designated under the Act.

Alberta Factories Act

By proclamation of February 8 several types of machinery and equipment were declared to be factories within the meaning of the Alberta Factories Act and must therefore conform to the applicable provisions of the Act and be inspected regularly. These are cranes and hoists, inclined carriage lifts, gravel-crushing and handling machinery, ditching and pipe-wrapping machinery, escalators and moving stairs, pipe lines, seismograph equipment and oil and gas well servicing rigs.

The proclamation, gazetted on February 27, was issued under the section of the

Act which defines a "factory" as any building or premises mentioned in the schedule attached to the Act "together with such other buildings, structures or premises as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by proclamation declare to be factories within the meaning of this Act".

Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act

Revised regulations were issued for nine of the trades under the Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act by O.C. 313-54 on March 4, gazetted March 15. Under this Act a tradesman in a designated trade is prohibited from carrying on his trade unless he holds a certificate of competency.

Apart from a slight change in wording, the nine trades are the same as ten previously designated trades, two of which have been combined to form the trade of motor vehicle mechanic. The nine trades dealt with in the new regulations are auto body mechanic, motor vehicle mechanic, electrician, internal combustion engine mechanic, plumber, steam fitter, gas fitter, radiotechnician and refrigerator mechanic.

The regulations provide for the issue of certificates on the attainment of the required standard in an examination and on the production of satisfactory evidence that the applicant has had the required experience in the trade.

An applicant applying for a certificate must submit original testimonials from employers, superintendents or foremen to establish that he has had at least four years' experience in the trade. This applies to all trades except that of radiotechnician, in which only three years' experience is required. With one exception, the experience required is one year more than it was previously. The application must be forwarded to the Department of Industries and Labour at least 15 days before the date of examination, together with the prescribed fee of \$10.

The examination for a certificate of proficiency is to consist of a practical and theoretical examination based on the course of studies set for apprentices under the Apprenticeship Act. In the one trade, that of an internal combustion engine mechanic, which is not under the Apprenticeship Act, the examination is to consist of questions on the repair, fitting, and construction of internal combustion engines.

To obtain a certificate of proficiency, the applicant must make the pass mark set by the Department and the Board of Examiners. Formerly, the specific pass mark required for the certificate was set in the regulations for each trade.

Provision is made for the review of the examination of a candidate who fails by a Board of Appeal appointed by the Minister where application for such a review is made within 30 days. The fee for review of an examination is \$5 but if the applicant is found to be eligible for a certificate the fee is returned. A somewhat similar procedure for appeal was laid down in the earlier regulations.

Subject to the provisions governing temporary certificates, an applicant who fails is not eligible to try a further examination for at least six months except as the result of an appeal.

At the discretion of the Department a temporary certificate of proficiency may be granted to a person subject to examination or, in case of failure in the examination, where the candidate has obtained at least two-thirds of the required pass mark.

Certificates of proficiency are no longer renewable annually and remain in effect unless revoked or suspended for cause. Temporary certificates expire at the pleasure

of the Department. During the currency of a temporary certificate, a person must be ready to take an examination at any time. The holder of a certificate of proficiency may be required to appear for re-examination at the discretion of the Department.

Provision was formerly made for provisional certificates as well as temporary certificates. A provisional certificate could be granted if a candidate made more than a specified percentage (usually 50 per cent) of the allotted marks. Such a certificate was valid for six months only and not more than two could be issued to any person. Temporary certificates were granted to a person with the requisite experience in the trade pending an examination. In the new regulations, temporary certificates cover both situations.

The Department has discretion to issue a certificate of proficiency or a temporary certificate without examination to an applicant who holds a subsisting certificate of proficiency issued by another province or by any recognized and approved licensing authority.

With his certificate a tradesman is given a card of identification, indicating the status of the certificate. A certificate must be prominently displayed in the place of employment or must be produced at the request of a Department inspector or supervisor. The card must also be produced on request.

In all the trades except that of internal combustion engine mechanic, provision is made for further training as an apprentice under the Apprenticeship Act for a candidate who fails to qualify for a certificate. Such a candidate may register as an apprentice and complete his training. In the regulations governing the trade of internal combustion engine mechanic, an apprentice certificate may be granted under the Tradesmen's Qualification Act.

Formerly, time credits were provided for in all trades when an applicant did not have the required practical experience but had a certificate from an approved school showing that he had had training in the subjects pertaining to his trade. This provision now appears only in the regulations for the internal combustion engine mechanic. The time credit which may be given is to be determined by the Department.

Ontario Theatres Act

New regulations (O.Reg. 28/54) were issued under the Theatres Act, 1953, which was proclaimed in force on March 1, 1954. One important change with respect to

projectionists is that only one licensed projectionist is now required to operate a projector in a theatre. Formerly, in every theatre where there was more than one motion picture projector installed and which had a seating capacity of one thousand or more two licensed projectionists were required to be employed. Projectionist licences are classified as first and second class and apprentice.

A projectionist is required to have his licence in his possession at all times when he is in the projection room and must produce it at the request of an inspector. As previously, the holder of an apprentice licence may operate projection equipment only under the direct supervision of a projectionist who holds a first or second class licence. If two or more persons holding projectionist licences of different classes are employed in a projection room at the same time, the person holding the higher licence must be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the equipment and the discipline of persons in the projection room. If two or more persons holding the same class of licence are employed at the same time, they are jointly responsible.

Projectionists must not smoke or permit smoking in the projection room. No read-

ing material is allowed in the projection room other than copies of the statutes and regulations and technical publications relating to projection equipment. The projectionist is not to allow any person in the projection room while an audience is in the theatre except an inspector, a holder of a projectionist licence, the person in charge of the theatre or any other person who has a legal right to be there.

The projectionist is required to examine and test the equipment before each exhibition and must not operate or permit the operation of any equipment which he knows to be defective or use defective or overloaded reels. He must keep the projection room clean and free of all unnecessary articles and take all steps necessary to ensure that the equipment, port-hole shutters, fire-fighting equipment and emergency lighting system are at all times in good working condition. All port-hole shutters must be closed after the last exhibition each night.

The form for a projectionist licence and the fees payable are set out in the regulations.

The regulations were made on February 25 and gazetted March 13.

Board of Adjustment No. 1

(Continued from page 671)

of yardmen will commence at the time required to report for duty and do report, and will continue until they are relieved from duty at end of day's work; yardmen will be relieved at Yard in which they commenced work." It said the foreman

reported for duty at 12 noon and was relieved from duty 12 hours and 40 minutes later, for which he was paid eight hours at straight time and four hours and 40 minutes at time and one-half.

The Board ruled that the foreman was properly compensated and declined to sustain his claim.

Collective Agreement Act

(Continued from page 675)

the men's and boys' shirt manufacturing industry minimum rates are now 3 to 10 cents per hour higher; in the corrugated paper box industry minimum wage rates are 5 cents per hour higher; and in the uncorrugated paper box industry in Quebec City and district, minimum wage rates are increased by 8 cents per hour. In the latter agreement, weekly hours for stationary enginemmen, firemen and night watchmen are

reduced from 60 to 56. In the construction industry the building trades agreement at Montreal is now amended to include a new section applicable to refrigeration installations.

Under the Industrial Standards Act in Ontario, a new schedule for painters at Ottawa provides for a wage increase of 10 cents per hour, to be supplemented by an additional 5 cents per hour effective May 1.

Unemployment Insurance

Monthly Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act

Claims for benefit declined in February. Statistics* show total of 214,932 for month, compared with 292,623 in January, 171,658 year ago

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit declined by 77,691 in February. The number of ordinary and supplementary benefit claims on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of the month, however, was higher than the previous month's total by 17,736.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly report on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act shows that during February a total of 214,932 initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit was received at local offices across Canada, compared with 292,623 during January and 171,658 in February 1953.

Ordinary and supplementary benefit claimants on the live unemployment insurance register on February 26 numbered 512,567 (428,475 males and 84,092 females), compared with 494,831 (411,829 males and 83,002 females) on January 29 and 363,165 (308,003 males and 55,162 females) on February 27, 1953. The number of short-time claimants on the live register declined from 48,202 on January 29 to 39,083 on February 28 (on February 27, 1953, short-time claimants numbered 22,011), while those categorized as "temporary lay-off" totalled 7,044 on February 26, 1954, compared with 12,975 on January 29 and 3,325 on February 27, 1953.

Adjudicating officers disposed of 240,021 initial and renewal claims during February; in 158,975 of these cases the claimants were entitled to benefit. Of the 81,046 decisions in which the claimants were not entitled to benefit, 69,653 or 86 per cent were on behalf of persons having insufficient contributions in insured employment. A total of 19,227 disqualifications (including 7,834 on revised and supplementary benefit claims) was imposed; the chief reasons were: "voluntarily left employment without just cause" 5,710 cases; "not unemployed" 3,822 cases and "not capable of and not available for work" 2,048 cases.

In a comparison of current employment statistics with those for a previous period, consideration should be given to relevant factors other than numbers, such as the opening and closing of seasonal industries, increase in area population, influence of weather conditions, and the general employment situation.

New beneficiaries during February totalled 168,262, compared with 197,702 during January and 121,507 during February 1953.

Total benefit payments amounted to \$26,675,431 in respect of 8,391,990 days (including 85,320 disability days) for February, in comparison with \$23,947,213 and 7,563,898 days (including 58,749 disability days) for January and \$18,505,590 and 5,918,651 unemployed days in February 1953.

During the week February 20-26, an estimated total of 359,997 beneficiaries received \$6,707,054 in compensation for 2,106,277 days (including 20,316 disability days), compared with an estimated 351,173 beneficiaries who received \$6,522,868 in compensation for 2,058,733 days (including 15,725 disability days) during the week January 23-29. For the week February 28-March 6, 1953, 249,889 beneficiaries received \$4,608,663 in compensation for 1,468,668 unemployed days.

The average daily rate of benefit for the week February 20-26 was \$3.18, compared with \$3.17 for the week January 23-29. For the same week last year the average daily rate of benefit was \$3.14.

Supplementary Benefit

During February, 69,467 claimants unable to qualify for regular benefit had their claims considered under the supplementary benefit provisions of the Act. Of this number, 50,019 established entitlement to benefit, 17,564 failed to satisfy the minimum requirements and 1,884 established benefit years but were disqualified under one or

* See Tables E-1 to E-7 at end of book.

other of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act or Regulations. Benefit payments amounted to \$3,007,783.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for February show that insurance books or

contribution cards have been issued to 4,541,599 employees who have made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance fund at one time or another since April 1, 1953.

At February 28, employers registered numbered 257,041, an increase of 756 during the month.

Annual Report on Benefit Years

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics on April 12 released the annual statistical report on benefit years established and terminated under the Unemployment Insurance Act for the calendar year 1952. The basic data for the report is supplied by Unemployment Insurance Commission offices.

In 1952 there were 751,098 benefit years established by 731,048 claimants, 711,076 of

whom established only one benefit year and 19,972 established two or more benefit years. The total of benefit days authorized in 1952 was 110,504,789, an average of 147 per benefit year established.

On the 660,419 benefit years terminated during 1952, benefit days paid totalled 36,311,202, an average of 55 per benefit year terminated.

The report is available from the Queen's Printer at 40 cents a copy.

Decisions of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Digests of two selected decisions rendered by the Umpire

Decision CU-B 988, November 17, 1953

Held: *That a pedlar, who upon refusing an offer of suitable employment was disqualified retroactively to the date he had started in business on the ground that he had not proved that he was unemployed within the meaning of the Act, had nevertheless fulfilled that requirement on the days that he was not actually peddling prior to the offer of employment.*

Material Facts of Case—The claimant, married, who resides in a village in the province of Quebec and who registered for employment as a butcher's helper, filed a renewal application for benefit on March 10, 1952, and stated therein that he had been employed in the "bush" as a truck driver from February 6, 1952, to March 7, 1952, when he was laid off.

On July 24, 1952, the local office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission noti-

fied the claimant of an offer of employment as a butcher at a wage of \$150 a month in another village in the province. Subsequently the claimant wrote a letter to the local office, stating that he was unable to accept the job as he was working on his own account one or two days a week selling blueberries from door to door and that he would be so engaged until the blueberry season was over, which would be the end of August.

In response to a request from the local office for additional information as to his business activities, the claimant stated that in March 1952, he began selling fish one or two days a week; that following this he sold blueberries; and that when the blueberry season ended he began selling apples.

On the evidence before him, the insurance officer disqualified the claimant from receipt of benefit for an indefinite period

as from March 10, 1952, on the ground that he had not proved that he was unemployed within the meaning of the Act.

In a later statement which the claimant filed with the local office he declared that he had always indicated on Form UIC 485B (Postal Claimant's Weekly Report) the days he had worked on his own account.

From the decision of the insurance officer, the claimant appealed to a court of referees, which by a majority finding maintained the said decision.

The claimant appealed to the Umpire.

Conclusions—(Translation): It is certainly not within the intent of the Unemployment Insurance Act to pay benefit to persons who are engaged in business on their own account. However, the fact that a claimant is working for himself one or two days a week does not imply, *ipso facto*, that he is in business on his own account as such is generally understood in unemployment insurance matters; nor does it mean that he must necessarily be considered as not available for work within the meaning of the Act. It all depends on the circumstances and each case must be thoroughly examined on its own merits.

Of course, it is not always easy to draw a line of demarcation if we consider that the transaction of business, in itself, requires preparations which, depending on the degree of their intensity, more or less take up the time of the individual who is engaged in business.

In this case, it is reasonable to believe, from the nature of the work performed by the claimant and his refusal to accept the offer of suitable employment notified to him in July 1952, that he was not and had not been unemployed and available for work within the meaning of the Act from the beginning of his business activities. On the other hand, it must not be overlooked that the claimant obviously acted in good faith, that he was carrying on this business to the knowledge of the local authorities of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and that he had always declared in all sincerity the days on which, in his opinion, he was working for himself.

Because of the particular circumstances of this case and although, in principle, I would be inclined to agree with the court of referees' decision, I conclude that the claimant has fulfilled the requirements of the Act on the days he was not carrying on his business and continued to do so until the time he was offered employment in July 1952.

The appeal is upheld.

Decision C-B 1012, February 16, 1954

Held: *That the claimant had neither met any of the requirements of Benefit Regulation 5A (Married Women's Regulations) nor the condition laid down in Section 29(1)(b) of the Act (availability for work).*

Material Facts of Case—The claimant, 20 years of age, filed an initial application for benefit on June 23, 1953, and stated therein that she had worked as a clerk in the office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission at "A" (a small town in Alberta) at a salary of \$186.66 a month from October 4, 1951, to June 22, 1953, when she voluntarily left to be married.

On July 13, 1953, she indicated on Form UIC 477 (Additional Information-Married Women) that she was married on June 27, 1953, and that her separation from the said employment was in consequence of the employer's rule against retaining married women in his employ. In the Separation Questionnaire, the Regional Personnel Officer of the Commission stated that the latter did retain women in its employ after marriage and had the claimant made application she would have been retained.

The evidence revealed that the claimant moved with her husband from "A" to "B" on June 29, 1953, to "C" on July 23 and then back to "A" in mid-August for a period of two weeks; her husband is an oil field worker whose duties require him to move from place to place and she accompanies him on his travels.

The insurance officer disqualified the claimant from receipt of benefit for a period of two years immediately following the date of her marriage because, in his opinion, she could not meet any one of the conditions stipulated in Benefit Regulation 5A (Married Women's Regulations).

The claimant appealed to a court of referees. In submitting the case to the court of referees, the insurance officer asked the court to also consider the question of the claimant's availability for work.

The court of referees unanimously allowed the claimant's appeal on the ground that the Civil Service Commission had a rule against retaining women in the "service" after marriage. The court decided also that the claimant was available for work.

The insurance officer appealed to the Umpire.

Conclusions—I fail to see how the court of referees has arrived at the conclusion that the claimant's separation from employment was *in consequence of* "the application of her employer's rule against retaining

married women in his employ". The Civil Service Commission may have a policy or a rule against retaining women in the government service after marriage, nevertheless in many departments, including the Unemployment Insurance Commission, this policy or rule is frequently waived when the circumstances warrant it.

In the present case, the evidence clearly indicates that the claimant did not ask to be retained in the employ of the Unemployment Insurance Commission but that had she done so she would have been kept on the staff.

I would draw the attention of the members of the court of referees to decisions CU-B 859, CU-B 884 and CU-B 908, wherein I commented that "if the evidence indicates that a claimant has not asked to be retained in the service of the employer but has voluntarily left her employment because she assumed that she would

be dismissed on account of her marriage, the requirement of Benefit Regulation 5A(1)(b)(i) is not met".

As to the question of the claimant's availability for work, it is evident that if she accompanies her husband to every point that his work takes him—his stay in any one place is limited to a few weeks—she cannot be considered available for work within the meaning of the Act. In fact, according to the latest information on file, the claimant was planning to move with her husband to on or about November 5, 1953, where, according to her own statement, she would not be available for work.

The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed and the disqualification previously imposed under Benefit Regulation 5A is reinstated as from the date that this decision is communicated to the claimant. An indefinite disqualification is also imposed pursuant to Section 27(1)(b) of the Act (now 29(1)(b)) as from the same date.

U.S. Uncovers Fraud and Overpayments in Unemployment Compensation Program

The United States Congress has been asked for funds for a national investigation into reported fraud and overpayments in unemployment compensation. Official inquiries, which so far cover only a few of the 48 states, have uncovered 145,732 instances of excessive payments for one reason or another.

These overpayments amount to \$6,682,149 and it is estimated that \$22,700,000 may have been lost throughout the country either because of errors in administrative accounts or because of fraudulent claims for unemployment benefits.

The Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, reported that

in five unidentified states nearly 40,000 unemployment compensation claimants had obtained by fraud an average of \$75.06 each in 1953 and that 106,259 persons had received an average of \$35 each in overpayments because of administrative errors.

Investigations in the five states have shown that 4.4 per cent of unemployment compensation payments indicated the presence of fraud and 6.8 per cent, laxity in administration and bookkeeping.

The United States unemployment compensation program is carried out in cooperation with the states. States meeting the requirements are eligible for federal funds, which the states then administer.

41 States Amend Unemployment Insurance Laws in 1953

Forty-one of the states in the United States amended their unemployment insurance laws in 1953. On the whole, the changes raised benefit rate levels, set up more restrictive disqualification standards and revised experience rating clauses to permit certain employers to reduce payroll tax rates.

Comparatively little attention was given to extension of coverage.

Twenty states raised the maximum weekly benefit; eight extended the maximum duration of benefit payments. By the end of the year, the potential maximum duration of benefits was from 16 to 26½ weeks.

Labour Conditions

in Federal Government Contracts

Wage Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded during March

Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

During March the Department of Labour prepared 146 wage schedules for inclusion in contracts proposed to be undertaken by departments of the federal Government and its Crown corporations in various areas of Canada, for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition. In the same period, a total of 52 contracts in these categories was awarded. Particulars of these contracts appear below.

A copy of the wage schedule issued for each contract is available on request to trade unions concerned or to others who have a *bona fide* interest in the execution of the contract.

(The labour conditions included in each of the contracts listed under this heading provide that:—

(a) the wage rate for each classification of labour shown in the wage schedule included in the contract is a minimum rate only and contractors and subcontractors are not exempted from the payment of higher wages in any instance where, during the continuation of the work, wage rates in excess of those shown in the wage schedule have been fixed by provincial legislation, by collective agreements in the district, or by current practice;

(b) hours of work shall not exceed eight in the day and 44 in the week, except in emergency conditions approved by the Minister of Labour;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of eight per day and 44 per week;

(d) no employee shall be discriminated against because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because the employee has made a complaint with respect to such discrimination.)

Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment

Contracts awarded in March for the manufacture of supplies and equipment were as follows:—

Department	No. of Contracts	Aggregate Amount
Defence Construction (1951) Ltd.	3	\$ 26,691.42
Defence Production (February Report).....	203	1,336,916.00
Post Office	12	102,586.24
Public Works	2	15,611.55

(The labour conditions included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment provide that:—

(a) all persons who perform labour on such contracts shall be paid such wages as are currently paid in the district to competent workmen, and if there is no current rate, then a fair and reasonable rate; but in no event shall the wages paid be less than those established by the laws of the province in which the work is being performed;

(b) the working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district or, if there be no such custom, then fair and reasonable hours;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of those fixed by custom of the trade in the district or in excess of fair and reasonable hours;

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation of the federal Government has the purpose of insuring that all Government contracts for works of construction and for the manufacture of supplies and equipment contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as fair and reasonable in each trade or classification employed in the district where the work is being performed.

The practice of Government departments and those Crown corporations to which the legislation applies, before entering into contracts for any work of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, is to obtain wage schedules from the Department of Labour, showing the applicable wage rate for each classification of workmen deemed to be required in the execution of the work. These

wage schedules are thereupon included with other relevant labour conditions as terms of such contracts to be observed by the contractors.

Wage schedules are not included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment because it is not possible to determine in advance the classifications to be employed in the execution of a contract. A statement of the labour conditions which must be observed in every such contract is, however, included therein and is of the same nature and effect as those which apply in works of construction.

Copies of the federal Government's Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation may be had upon request to the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

(d) no employee shall be discriminated against because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because the employee has made a complaint with respect to such discrimination.)

Wage Claims Received and Payments Made during March

During March the sum of \$1,893.15 was collected from four employers who had failed to pay the wages required by the labour conditions attached to their contracts. This amount has been or will be distributed to the 39 employees concerned.

Contracts Containing Fair Wage Schedules Awarded during March

(The labour conditions of the contracts marked (*) contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour not in excess of eight per day and 44 per week and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.)

Department of Agriculture

Near Moosomin Sask: Beattie Ramsay Construction Ltd, construction of rolled earth dam, Pipestone Creek project.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Petawawa Ont: Bedard-Girard Ltd, installation of electrical distribution system.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited

Camp Gagetown N B: Canadian National Railways, *construction of railway siding. *Casey P Q:* A Janin & Co Ltd, construction of various bldgs & complementary services, RCAF Station. *Valcartier P Q:* Michaud & Simard Incorp, clearing & grubbing. *Kingston Ont:* Terminal Construction Co Ltd, construction of soccer field, RMC. *London Ont:* Elgin Construc-

tion Co Ltd, construction of gate house, #27 COD. *Long Branch Ont:* Barclay Construction Ltd, construction of storage warehouse, Canadian Arsenal Ltd. *Boundary Bay B C:* S & S Electric Ltd, construction of sub-station & power distribution system. *Victoria B C:* Hume & Rumble Ltd, construction of sub-station, Work Point Barracks.

Building and Maintenance

Halifax N S: Gunitite & Waterproofing Ltd, gunitite waterproofing on bldgs, Willow Park. *Farnham P Q:* Paul Boucher, alterations to drill hall. *Montmagny P Q:* Turcotte & Letourneau Incorp, rewiring & relighting armoury. *Hamilton (Mount Hope) Ont:* Walker Bros, application of bonded roofs, RCAF Station. *Kingston Ont:* Irving & Harding Ltd, reroofing & reflashing old gymnasium bldg, RMC. *Petawawa Ont:* McAuliffe-Grimes Ltd, laying linoleum in temporary married quarters. *Trenton Ont:* McCormack Painting, exterior painting of houses, Middleton Park, RCAF Station; Brant Construction Co Ltd & Frank's Contracting Co, interior & exterior

painting, glazing, refinishing & applying asphalt tile floors, RCAF Station. *Fort Whyte Man:* J H Lock & Sons Ltd, installation of air conditioning unit, Transmitter Bldg. *Winnipeg Man:* Keewatin Electric & Machine, installation of electrical system, HMCS "Chippawa". *Weyburn Sask:* W A Moffatt Co, application of insulated built-up roofs on hangars, leantos & control tower, RCAF Station. *Vulcan Alta:* Charlton & Hill Ltd, application of bonded roof on hangar & leantos, RCAF Station. *Vancouver B C:* A I M Steel Products Division Ltd, supply & erection of chain link fence, North Jerico area.

National Harbours Board

Montreal Harbour P Q: Miron & Freres Ltd, construction of bituminous concrete paved road & preparation of subgrade for railway tracks at Sections 36 to 40; Atlas Construction Co Ltd, construction of car

dumper houses, feed conveyor tunnels, etc, at elevators 1 & 2. *Vancouver Harbour B C:* Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co Ltd, re-alignment of steel fender dolphins, Dunlevy Ave wharf.

Department of Public Works

West Point P E I: J W McMulkin & Son Ltd, construction of breakwater. *Chester N S:* J P Porter Co Ltd, *dredging in front harbour. *Little River N S:*

George Mills & Sons Ltd, construction of breakwater. *North Sydney N S:* North Sydney Marine Railway Co Ltd, *renewals & repairs to Tug "Pugwash". *Pictou N S:*

Ferguson Industries Ltd, *renewals & repairs to dredge "PWD No 20". *Fred-erickton N B*: Edward T Moran, alterations to plumbing, heating & electrical work, former Lieutenant Governor's residence. *Newcastle N B*: Modern Construction Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment bldg. *Woodstock N B*: R E Stewart Construc-tion Corp, construction of public bldg. *Huntingdon P Q*: Williams Construction Co Ltd, additions & alterations, public bldg. *L'Anse au Beaufils P Q*: James S Watt, breastwork reconstruction. *Waterloo P Q*: J M Jeanson Ltd, alterations & addi-tions to public bldg. *Cobourg Ont*: McNamara Construction Co Ltd, *dredging. *Moose Factory Ont*: B L Pulsifer Construc-tion, construction of RCMP detachment bldg. *Ottawa Ont*: B Perini & Sons Canada Ltd, construction of Archives storage bldg,

Tunneys Park; Modern Decoration Moderne, redecorating corridors & stair-wells for Dept of Transport, No 3 Temporary Bldg; George A Crain & Sons Ltd, construction of geophysical laboratory for Dominion Observatory, Central Experi-mental Farm; Ross-Meagher Ltd, altera-tions to pesticide testing laboratory, Central Experimental Farm. *Red Lake Ont*: Jan Timber & Contracting Ltd, wharf repairs. *Sault Ste Marie Ont*: Linde Cana-dian Refrigeration Co Ltd, refrigeration system changes, Insect Pathology Labora-tory. *Esquimalt B C*: Greenlees Construc-tion Co Ltd, wharf reconstruction. *Vancouver B C*: Geo D McLean & Associates Ltd, repairs to floors, Shaugh-nessy Hospital. *Victoria B C*: Turnbull Elevator Co Ltd, installation of electric rectifier for elevators, Belmont Bldg.

Department of Transport

Canso N S: Maritime Steel & Foundries Ltd, erection of swing bridge; Maritime Steel & Foundries Ltd, erection of steel gates. *Owen Sound Ont*: Russel-Hipwell

Engines Ltd, *construction of steel landing barge. *Yellowknife N W T*: Standard Gravel & Surfacing of Canada Ltd, addi-tional airport development.

Prices and the Cost of Living*

Consumer Price Index, April 1, 1954

The Consumer Price Index registered a slight gain between March 1 and April 1, moving from 115.5 to 115.6. Advances in clothing, household operation and other commodities and services overbalanced weakness in food prices.

The upturn in the index was the first in five months, having declined in every month since last October. On October 1 the index stood at 116.7.

The food index moved down from 110.7 to 110.4, reflecting sizeable decreases in eggs and smaller declines for butter, beef, fresh pork, veal, fresh tomatoes, celery and potatoes which proved more important than increases for coffee, tea, oranges, cured pork and shortening.

The shelter index remained unchanged at 125.6, a small increase in rents balancing a decline in the home-ownership section.

The remaining three indexes were influ-enced by increases in health care, personal care, postal rates, as well as tax adjust-ments in British Columbia and New Bruns-wick. The clothing index advanced from 109.8 to 109.9, while the household opera-

tion index moved up 0.4 per cent to 118.1. Cleaning supplies were firmer in this group, while lower prices were noted for electric irons and lawnmowers. An advance of 0.5 per cent to 117.2 was registered in the other commodities and services series.

The index one year earlier (April 1, 1953) was 114.6. Group indexes on that date were: food 110.9, shelter 122.7, cloth-ing 109.7, household operation 116.9 and other commodities and services 115.0.

City Consumer Price Indexes, March 1, 1954

Seven of the ten regional consumer price indexes declined between February 1 and March 1 while three advanced. Food indexes were lower for all except the Edmonton-Calgary series, which showed no over-all change. Lower quotations for beef, tomatoes and shortening were mostly responsible for the decline in foods as they offset a general advance in coffee and scattered increases for pork, oranges and carrots.

Continued advances in rents resulted in higher indexes for the shelter component in all cities except St. John's. The principal changes in clothing were increases for women's cloth coats and decreases for men's

*See Tables F-1 to F-6 at back of book.

nylon socks and women's nylon hosiery and rayon undergarments. As a result of these and other scattered changes, clothing indexes were lower in six cities, higher in two and unchanged in two.

Household operation indexes moved higher in five cities, mainly because of advances for electrical appliances, dishes, glassware and cleaning supplies. Higher local transportation fares in Saint John and Saskatoon were reflected in substantial advances in the other commodities and services indexes for these two cities. Of the remaining eight cities, four showed no change, while four registered mixed movements resulting from changes in automobile operation and higher toilet soap prices.

Regional consumer price index point changes between February 1 and March 1 were as follows: Montreal -0.5 to 116.3; Winnipeg -0.3 to 114.7; St. John's -0.2 to 102.2¹; Ottawa -0.2 to 115.3; Toronto -0.2 to 117.4; Halifax -0.1 to 113.7; Vancouver -0.1 to 116.3; Saint John +0.4 to 116.2; Saskatoon-Regina +0.2 to 113.7; Edmonton-Calgary +0.1 to 114.4.

Wholesale Prices, March 1954

Canada's general wholesale price index continued to decline in March, falling to 218.6 from 219.0 in the preceding month and 221.9 a year earlier. This marked the lowest point recorded since August 1950.

¹Index on base June 1951=100.

Five of the eight major groups showed fractional decreases as compared with February and the remaining three registered small gains.

Animal products showed the most substantial decline, moving down 0.7 per cent to 242.1 from 243.9 in February, mainly in response to lower prices for livestock, fresh meats, butter, cheese, eggs and hides. Cured meats was the only sub-group to advance.

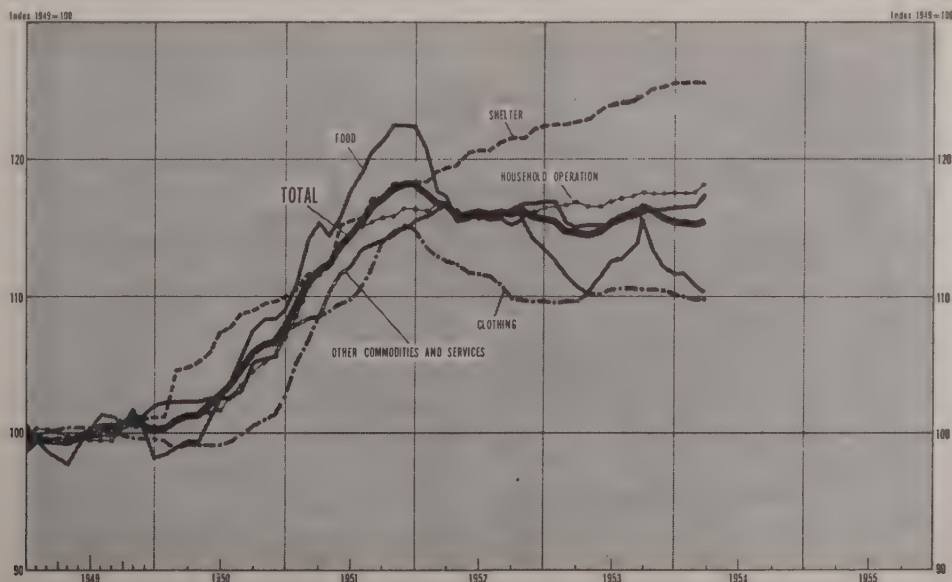
Vegetable products declined 0.5 per cent to 199.6 from 200.6, as decreases in grains, vegetable oils, sugar, milled cereal foods, feeds, potatoes, onions and canned vegetables outweighed continued increases in coffee, cocoa, tea, rubber footwear and fresh and canned fruits.

Lower prices for both domestic and imported raw wool and raw cotton were responsible for a drop of 0.1 per cent to 233.1 from 233.3 in the index of fibres, textiles and textile products.

Continued weakness in scrap steel and iron prices was reflected in the iron and steel products group index, which receded 0.3 per cent to 215.2 from 215.9. Non-metallic minerals declined 0.2 per cent to 179.0 from 179.4 as lower prices for United States anthracite and domestic bituminous coal outweighed increases in prepared stucco, crude oil and sulphur.

Chemicals and allied products rose 0.3 per cent to 175.9 from 175.3, as increases in laundry soap and paint materials outweighed a drop in glycerine.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FROM JANUARY 1949



Gains in newsprint, woodpulp and certain fir and cedar lumber descriptions more than offset declines in hardwoods to advance the index of wood and its products 0.2 per cent to 284.1 from 283.4.

The composite index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets receded 1 per cent to 206.7 from 208.8. Field products moved down 1 per cent to 151.3 from 152.9, due mainly to lower prices for eastern potatoes and eastern grains. Animal products also declined 1 per cent to 262.0 from 264.7 under the influence of lower quotations for livestock, eggs, eastern milk for cheese manufacture, and raw wool.

Residential building materials costs receded 0.3 per cent to 275.9 from 276.7, reflecting decreases in hardwood flooring, copper wire, plumbing fixtures and linoleum. An advance in prepared stucco prices was responsible for an increase in the lath, plaster and insulation sub-group.

The index for non-residential building materials prices, at 122.9, was 0.2 per cent below February's 123.1. Hardwood flooring, copper wire and linoleum floor covering registered losses which outweighed increases in prepared stucco, linseed oil and brick.

Strikes and Lockouts

Canada, March 1954*

Fewer workers were involved in work stoppages arising out of labour-management disputes during March than in any month since November 1944 and less time was lost than in any month since April 1951. A number of stoppages involved few workers and caused little time loss during the month. Three disputes causing more than 60 per cent of the idleness in March were: aluminum plant office workers at Arvida, Que.; hotel employees at Medicine Hat, Alta.; and motor vehicle factory workers at Quebec, Que.

Wages and related benefits were the central issues in 10 of the 18 stoppages in existence during March, causing 85 per cent of the total idleness. Of the other disputes, four arose over dismissals or lay-offs, two over causes affecting working conditions and two over union questions.

Preliminary figures for March 1954 show 18 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 1,722 workers, with a time loss of 13,945 man-days, compared with 17 strikes and lockouts in February 1954, with 4,631 workers involved and a loss of 52,270 days. In March 1953, there were 20 strikes and lockouts, 5,405 workers involved and a loss of 32,998 days.

For the first three months of 1954 preliminary figures show a total of 43

strikes and lockouts, involving 12,475 workers, with a time loss of 223,184 days. In the same period in 1953 there were 37 strikes and lockouts, 9,063 workers involved and a loss of 87,825 days.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in March 1954 was 0.02 per cent of the estimated working time; February 1954, 0.06 per cent; March 1953, 0.04 per cent; the first three months of 1954, 0.09 per cent; and the first three months of 1953, 0.03 per cent.

Of the 19 disputes during March 1954, one was settled in favour of the workers, four in favour of the employers, two were compromise settlements and two were indefinite in result, work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the month nine stoppages were recorded as unterminated.

(The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in a footnote to Table G-1 nor does it include strikes and lockouts about which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes and lockouts of this nature still in progress are: composers, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which began on November 8, 1945, and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta., on May 30, 1946; waitresses at Timmins, Ont., on May 23, 1952; and garage workers at Saint John, N.B., on February 9, 1953.)

*See Tables G-1 and G-2 at end of book.

Great Britain and Other Countries

(The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken from the government publications of the countries concerned or from the *International Labour Office Year Book of Labour Statistics*.)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

According to the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, the number of work stoppages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland beginning in January 1954 was 177 and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 187 during the month. In all stoppages of work in progress 51,900 workers were involved and a time loss of 128,000 days caused.

Of the 177 disputes leading to stoppages of work that began in January, 12, directly involving 27,500 workers, arose over demands for advances in wages, and 56,

directly involving 7,400 workers, over other wage questions; five, directly involving 1,000 workers, over questions as to working hours; 18, directly involving 2,200 workers, over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 84, directly involving 8,000 workers, over other questions respecting working arrangements; and two, directly involving 100 workers, over questions of trade union principle.

United States

Preliminary figures for February 1954 show 200 work stoppages resulting from labour-management disputes beginning in the month, in which 50,000 workers were involved. The time loss for all strikes and lockouts in progress during the month was 750,000 man-days. Corresponding figures for January 1954 were 250 stoppages involving 80,000 workers and a loss of 1,000,000 days.

Publications Recently Received in Labour Department Library

The publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed, free of charge, by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Students must apply through the library of their institution. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

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A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF CANADIAN MANPOWER

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

	Week ended February 20, 1954			Week ended January 23, 1954		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total civilian non-institutional population.....	10,139	5,047	5,092	10,129	5,044	5,085
A. Civilian labour force.....	5,230	4,046	1,184	5,242	4,056	1,186
Persons at work.....	4,796	3,665	1,131	4,823	3,680	1,143
35 hours or more.....	4,442	3,461	981	4,465	3,471	994
Less than 35 hours.....	354	204	150	358	209	149
Usually work 35 hours or more.....	160	129	31	172	143	29
(a) laid off for part of the week.....	"	"	"	11	"	"
(b) on short time.....	56	45	11	54	42	12
(c) lost job during the week.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
(d) found job during the week.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
(e) bad weather.....	28	27	"	42	41	"
(f) illness.....	31	22	"	28	19	"
(g) industrial dispute.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
(h) vacation.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
(i) other.....	23	18	"	28	25	"
Usually work less than 35 hours.....	194	75	119	186	66	120
Persons with jobs not at work.....	122	103	19	139	121	18
Usually work 35 hours or more.....	117	99	18	135	117	18
(a) laid off for full week.....	23	22	"	23	21	"
(b) bad weather.....	"	"	"	24	24	"
(c) illness.....	57	44	13	55	45	10
(d) industrial dispute.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
(e) vacation.....	17	14	"	14	10	"
(f) other.....	11	10	"	13	11	"
Usually work less than 35 hours.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Persons without jobs and seeking work (1).....	312	278	34	280	255	25
B. Persons not in the labour force.....	4,909	1,001	3,908	4,887	988	3,899
(a) permanently unable or too old to work...	184	124	60	177	119	58
(b) keeping house.....	3,304	"	3,390	3,388	"	3,383
(c) going to school.....	685	357	328	682	359	323
(d) retired or voluntarily idle.....	626	505	121	617	491	126
(e) other.....	20	11	"	23	14	"

(1) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were reported looking for work. For all those who were reported as seeking work during the survey week, see Table A-2.

* Less than 10,000.

TABLE A-2.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK IN CANADA

(Estimates in thousands)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

	Week ended Feb. 20, 1954			Week ended Jan. 23, 1954		
	Total	Seeking Full-Time Work	Seeking Part-Time Work	Total	Seeking Full-Time Work	Seeking Part-Time Work
Total looking for work.....	325	303	22	296	269	27
Without jobs.....	312	292	20	280	257	23
Under 1 month.....	71	"	"	83	"	"
1—3 months.....	165	"	"	151	"	"
4—6 months.....	59	"	"	33	"	"
7—12 months.....	13	"	"	"	"	"
13—18 months.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
19—and over.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Worked.....	13	11	"	16	12	"
1—14 hours.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
15—34 hours.....	"	"	"	"	"	"

* Less than 10,000.

TABLE A-3.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS, WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 20, 1954

(Estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<i>The Labour Force</i>							
Both Sexes.....	5,230	88	387	1,514	1,930	885	426
Agricultural.....	769	•	42	203	207	300	16
Non-Agricultural.....	4,461	87	345	1,311	1,723	585	410
Males.....	4,046	72	311	1,161	1,453	721	328
Agricultural.....	750	•	40	201	199	293	16
Non-Agricultural.....	3,296	71	271	960	1,254	428	312
Females.....	1,184	16	76	353	477	164	98
Agricultural.....	19	•	•	•	•	•	•
Non-Agricultural.....	1,165	16	74	351	469	157	98
All ages.....	5,230	88	387	1,514	1,930	885	426
14—19 years.....	493	11	37	182	160	72	31
20—24 years.....	698	14	48	231	242	116	47
25—44 years.....	2,445	42	174	709	895	416	209
45—64 years.....	1,396	19	107	357	547	244	122
65 years and over.....	198	•	21	35	86	37	17
<i>Persons with Jobs</i>							
All status groups.....	4,918	83	349	1,400	1,844	852	390
Males.....	3,768	67	277	1,058	1,379	691	296
Females.....	1,150	16	72	342	465	161	94
Agricultural.....	759	•	40	201	204	297	16
Non-Agricultural.....	4,159	82	309	1,199	1,640	555	374
Paid Workers.....	3,746	71	282	1,084	1,501	491	337
Males.....	2,689	56	198	764	1,072	350	249
Females.....	1,057	15	64	320	429	141	88
<i>Persons Without Jobs and Seeking Work</i>							
Both Sexes.....	312	•	38	114	86	33	36
<i>Persons not in the Labour Force</i>							
Both Sexes.....	4,909	152	466	1,343	1,553	945	450
Males.....	1,001	51	106	247	266	220	111
Females.....	3,908	101	360	1,096	1,287	725	339

• Less than 10,000.

TABLE A-4.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS BY REGION

SOURCE: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Month	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C. Yukon N.W.T.	Canada Total	Adult Males
1949—Total.....	2,777	18,005	48,607	17,904	7,924	95,217	39,044
1950—Total.....	2,198	13,575	39,041	12,975	6,123	73,912	30,700
1951—Total.....	3,928	46,033	104,842	25,165	14,423	194,391	95,813
1952—Total.....	4,531	35,318	86,059	23,560	15,030	164,498	66,083
1953—Total.....	4,049	34,264	90,120	27,208	13,197	168,868	68,269
1953—January—February.....	394	2,109	5,543	1,749	1,074	10,869	3,651
1954—January—February.....	474	2,964	8,378	1,782	1,316	14,914	5,861

TABLE A-5.—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ENTERING CANADA BY OCCUPATIONS

SOURCE: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Month	Managerial and Professional	Clerical	Transportation and Communication	Commercial and Financial	Service	Agricultural	Fishing, Trapping, Logging and Mining	Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction	Labourers	Others	Total Workers
1951—Total	4,001	5,317	.....	.....	.....	25,890	.....	.....	.....	5,402	114,786
1952—Total	7,054	6,900	.....	.....	.....	16,971	.....	.....	.....	1,526	85,029
1953—Total	10,021	6,339	1,855	3,185	13,766	17,250	879	26,492	10,380	966	91,133
1953—January-February...	790	503	.....	.....	.....	594	.....	.....	.....	128	5,262
1954—January-February...	1,208	615	175	303	1,566	944	66	1,967	1,142	103	8,089

Due to changes in occupational classifications, comparisons with earlier periods cannot be made for all groups. Where possible, comparisons are indicated in the above table.

B—Labour Income**TABLE B-1.—ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME**

(\$ Millions)

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (including Government)	Supplementary Labour Income	Total
1943—Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944—Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945—Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946—Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947—Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948—Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
1949—Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950—Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951—Average	70	270	52	208	178	28	806
1952—Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
1953—Average	73	326	70	251	218	33	971
1951—August	72	277	60	214	180	29	832
September	76	282	61	217	182	29	847
October	81	280	60	219	188	30	858
November	83	280	60	223	191	30	867
December	81	286	52	222	188	29	858
1952—January	79	279	49	215	188	29	839
February	80	284	47	216	193	29	849
March	74	290	48	218	193	29	852
April	63	291	53	222	193	30	852
May	69	292	60	227	197	30	875
June	71	292	61	231	200	30	885
July	71	294	70	234	201	31	901
August	78	304	75	234	197	31	919
September	80	312	74	236	198	31	931
October	82	314	77	239	202	32	946
November	83	318	75	242	202	32	952
December	76	322	62	245	205	32	942
1953—January	71	317	58	247*	203	32	928
February	69	322	56	235	207	31	920
March	61	325	57	236	213	32	924
April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969
June	75	328	72	253	218	33	979
July	77	325	76	255	219	34	986
August	80	328	81	256	215	33	993
September	81	333	82	258	224	34	1,012
October	78	325	83	259	227	34	1,000
November	77	324	70	258	227	33	995
December	72	330	69	257	228	33	989
1954—January	65	317	56	247	224	32	941

* Includes Newfoundland, since 1949. * Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT INDEX NUMBERS BY PROVINCES

(Average calendar year 1939 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

Source: Employment and Payrolls, D.B.S.

Tables C-1 to C-3 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees. At February 1, employers in the principal non-agricultural industries reported a total employment of 2,402,419.

Year and Month		Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1947—Average		95.7		93.3	92.1	104.3	97.8	94.7	93.6	97.2	88.1	97.1
1948—Average		99.7		102.6	99.6	105.2	101.2	98.9	97.2	99.5	93.7	101.3
1949—Average		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950—Average		101.5		110.3	95.6	102.6	100.5	102.7	100.8	100.8	104.5	100.8
1951—Average		108.8	111.7	112.6	100.3	109.0	109.2	110.4	103.9	106.0	112.4	106.1
1952—Average		111.6	130.2	123.2	104.0	109.5	113.4	112.0	106.0	111.4	120.8	106.7
1953—Average		113.4	140.9	116.4	101.2	101.4	112.8	114.7	107.2	116.0	128.5	108.4
Feb.	1, 1952	107.4	106.8	116.8	101.3	112.5	109.5	108.4	101.4	101.9	111.9	100.3
Jan.	1, 1953	113.0	132.4	116.7	99.3	107.8	113.8	114.5	106.7	113.5	125.7	106.4
Feb.	1, 1953	110.3	125.3	110.8	101.0	100.0	110.6	113.1	104.0	106.2	121.6	101.0
Mar.	1, 1953	110.0	117.8	103.7	97.9	98.6	109.7	112.9	102.5	106.7	122.7	102.1
Apr.	1, 1953	110.0	122.4	104.0	96.9	96.6	108.3	113.2	102.9	106.7	121.6	104.6
May	1, 1953	110.9	133.6	108.3	97.4	94.8	109.1	113.4	104.8	109.2	123.0	106.5
June	1, 1953	112.4	144.1	118.8	100.7	99.6	111.8	113.7	106.7	115.1	127.7	108.1
July	1, 1953	114.9	154.7	119.6	103.9	100.4	113.7	115.7	109.3	119.7	131.3	111.6
Aug.	1, 1953	115.6	156.6	124.6	104.2	105.4	114.0	115.4	110.5	123.3	135.2	114.2
Sept.	1, 1953	116.6	156.0	124.7	104.0	107.1	115.6	116.5	111.1	123.3	135.6	114.7
Oct.	1, 1953	116.9	157.4	119.8	104.7	102.2	116.2	117.1	110.5	123.9	135.0	114.6
Nov.	1, 1953	115.9	149.8	125.2	103.9	101.9	116.3	116.3	108.7	124.1	132.4	110.2
Dec.	1, 1953	114.1	141.2	121.1	100.2	102.3	114.6	114.8	108.8	122.7	130.1	107.1
Jan.	1, 1954	109.9	125.4	105.8	97.5	99.7	108.7	112.3	104.7	115.9	124.7	103.2
Feb.	1, 1954	107.0	113.8	96.4	95.6	97.8	105.8	110.6	100.9	109.2	118.4	97.7
Percentage Distribution of Employees of Reporting Establishments at February 1, 1954		100.0	1.4	0.2	3.4	2.4	28.4	43.4	5.1	2.3	4.9	8.5

NOTE:—The percentage distribution given above shows the proportions of employees in the indicated provinces, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the latest date.

TABLE C-2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision.)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, D.B.S.

Year and Month	Industrial Composite ¹				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries	
				\$				\$
1947—Average.....	95.7	80.7	84.2	36.19	97.2	80.4	92.6	36.34
1948—Average.....	99.7	93.2	93.2	40.06	100.1	92.6	92.5	40.67
1949—Average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.96	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.97
1950—Average.....	101.5	106.0	104.4	44.84	100.9	106.2	105.1	46.21
1951—Average.....	108.8	125.6	115.5	49.61	108.0	126.1	116.6	51.25
1952—Average.....	111.6	139.7	126.0	54.13	109.3	140.3	127.6	56.11
1953—Average.....	113.4	151.5	133.4	57.30	113.3	152.4	134.2	59.01
Feb. 1, 1952.....	107.4	132.7	123.8	53.19	105.3	132.6	125.9	55.35
Jan. 1, 1953.....	113.0	141.6	125.3	53.81	111.4	139.1	124.9	54.92
Feb. 1, 1953.....	110.3	145.6	132.0	56.72	111.9	149.7	133.8	58.82
Mar. 1, 1953.....	110.0	147.0	133.6	57.40	112.7	151.9	134.8	59.25
Apr. 1, 1953.....	110.0	146.7	133.4	57.33	112.9	152.6	135.2	59.43
May 1, 1953.....	110.9	148.2	133.9	57.52	113.1	152.9	135.2	59.43
June 1, 1953.....	112.4	151.5	134.4	57.72	113.4	154.0	135.2	59.43
July 1, 1953.....	114.9	154.5	134.0	57.57	114.7	155.0	134.5	59.16
Aug. 1, 1953.....	115.6	155.3	133.9	57.52	114.4	153.9	134.0	58.93
Sept. 1, 1953.....	116.6	157.0	134.1	57.61	115.6	155.4	133.8	58.83
Oct. 1, 1953.....	116.9	158.7	135.3	58.11	115.2	157.1	135.8	59.69
Nov. 1, 1953.....	115.9	157.4	135.3	58.14	113.1	155.0	136.4	59.98
Dec. 1, 1953.....	114.1	154.9	135.3	58.13	110.9	152.8	137.1	60.29
Jan. 1, 1954.....	119.9	145.3	131.7	56.56	108.0	143.7	132.5	58.24
Feb. 1, 1954.....	107.0	146.0	136.0	58.42	108.1	149.3	137.5	60.47

¹ Includes (1) Forestry (chiefly logging), (2) Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells, (3) Manufacturing, (4) Construction, (5) Transportation, storage and communication, (6) Public utility operation, (7) Trade, (8) Finance, insurance and real estate and (9) Service, (mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational service).

**TABLE C-3.—AREA AND INDUSTRY SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS
AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES**

Area and Industries	Index Numbers (1949 = 100)						Average Weekly Wages and Salaries in Dollars		
	Employment			Payrolls					
	Feb. 1 1954	Jan. 1 1954	Feb. 1 1953	Feb. 1 1954	Jan. 1 1954	Feb. 1 1953	Feb. 1 1954	Jan. 1 1954	Feb. 1 1953
(a) PROVINCES									
Newfoundland.....	113.8	125.4	125.3	165.5	173.6	173.7	54.61	51.97	52.08
Prince Edward Island.....	96.4	105.8	110.8	128.2	135.8	145.2	44.81	43.23	44.37
Nova Scotia.....	95.6	97.5	104.0	126.2	126.2	131.5	49.36	48.41	48.74
New Brunswick.....	97.8	99.7	100.6	129.5	128.5	129.4	50.12	48.78	49.08
Quebec.....	105.8	108.7	110.6	144.7	143.0	146.2	59.17	54.03	54.41
Ontario.....	110.6	112.3	113.1	151.7	148.9	149.6	60.72	58.67	58.91
Manitoba.....	100.9	104.7	104.0	132.9	134.4	130.8	56.06	54.62	53.74
Saskatchewan.....	109.2	115.9	106.2	144.8	153.8	134.7	54.92	55.01	52.71
Alberta.....	118.4	124.7	121.6	159.5	162.1	156.2	59.86	57.77	57.50
British Columbia.....	97.7	103.2	101.0	134.1	139.5	136.2	62.64	61.67	61.65
CANADA	107.0	109.9	110.3	146.0	145.3	145.6	58.42	56.56	56.72
(b) METROPOLITAN AREAS									
St. John's.....	106.7	109.6	115.0	141.2	138.6	145.3	42.64	40.76	40.67
Sydney.....	96.6	97.7	105.8	119.1	124.0	135.0	57.87	59.58	59.83
Halifax.....	117.3	115.6	115.5	157.4	148.8	152.1	47.77	45.82	45.60
Saint John.....	108.8	108.9	108.2	143.4	131.9	135.2	47.27	44.42	44.94
Quebec.....	104.6	107.2	106.4	140.5	138.5	137.1	47.69	45.85	46.14
Sherbrooke.....	98.9	100.6	108.2	130.6	124.5	142.8	47.61	44.26	47.34
Three Rivers.....	95.8	98.1	94.5	129.4	125.3	123.1	55.51	52.47	53.59
Drummondville.....	71.1	70.9	88.5	95.5	94.0	119.9	52.24	51.53	52.71
Montreal.....	109.7	111.2	112.1	119.2	141.7	146.1	56.78	54.34	54.30
Ottawa—Hull.....	105.2	109.2	107.8	143.8	142.3	139.4	53.64	51.16	50.86
Peterborough.....	100.6	101.7	94.1	139.0	139.5	127.5	61.88	61.47	60.67
Oshawa.....	160.6	155.9	159.2	214.7	204.0	212.7	68.08	65.68	68.14
Niagara Falls.....	154.1	158.5	157.7	239.6	217.9	237.7	70.94	62.71	68.56
St. Catharines.....	111.8	112.4	123.7	151.8	148.8	165.8	66.78	65.14	66.37
Toronto.....	118.9	121.1	117.1	161.2	163.3	155.2	61.14	59.67	59.10
Hamilton.....	106.2	108.1	111.1	143.0	139.3	145.6	62.44	59.78	61.19
Brantford.....	80.6	77.8	97.9	106.2	99.0	127.1	57.72	55.74	56.81
Galt.....	100.2	104.7	108.5	136.5	135.1	147.9	53.59	51.83	53.50
Kitchener.....	105.3	102.7	106.7	143.9	130.6	143.6	55.69	51.76	54.65
Sudbury.....	133.7	137.2	131.9	183.3	182.8	173.9	73.38	71.31	70.51
London.....	109.6	110.9	111.8	147.3	147.1	149.1	54.50	53.84	54.07
Sarnia.....	116.4	116.9	124.7	172.3	168.2	178.2	71.96	69.94	69.69
Windsor.....	107.3	108.2	109.0	145.1	137.2	147.8	68.14	63.93	66.33
Sault Ste. Marie.....	111.4	111.8	134.2	149.7	148.8	174.4	68.49	67.84	66.33
Ft. William—Pt. Arthur.....	108.6	114.9	112.0	145.6	148.7	146.3	60.37	58.26	59.25
Winnipeg.....	100.1	101.8	102.5	134.3	133.1	133.1	53.26	51.91	50.89
Regina.....	111.3	115.7	106.5	150.5	159.5	136.6	51.70	52.70	49.30
Saskatoon.....	112.6	115.3	110.1	155.2	158.5	141.2	51.42	51.31	47.85
Edmonton.....	131.3	140.1	136.6	180.2	186.5	187.0	55.92	54.26	55.95
Calgary.....	122.9	128.6	121.8	164.9	168.8	158.0	56.48	55.22	54.36
Vancouver.....	98.2	101.9	99.6	133.5	137.0	131.3	59.56	58.91	57.87
Victoria.....	105.9	112.8	107.8	142.2	147.5	144.6	55.54	54.40	56.55
(c) INDUSTRIES									
Forestry (chiefly logging).....	98.1	108.2	115.7	139.0	161.1	164.2	56.51	59.38	56.30
Mining.....	105.7	103.6	114.4	145.6	137.2	152.7	70.79	68.04	68.59
Manufacturing.....	108.1	108.0	111.9	149.4	143.7	149.7	60.47	58.24	58.82
Durable Goods ¹	118.4	118.6	122.6	163.2	157.3	165.5	64.77	62.32	63.39
Non-Durable Goods.....	99.3	98.9	102.3	135.8	130.3	135.2	56.04	54.02	54.06
Construction.....	92.0	105.5	101.9	136.4	141.1	144.0	61.34	55.34	59.97
Transportation, storage, communication.....	105.3	108.2	105.4	135.8	138.4	131.2	61.93	61.40	59.79
Public utility operation.....	110.0	112.0	106.4	157.9	156.9	144.3	68.61	66.97	64.95
Trade.....	111.4	119.4	110.8	150.7	159.0	141.2	50.07	49.24	47.22
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	123.9	123.8	123.2	155.2	154.5	145.7	52.91	52.69	50.20
Service ²	105.8	106.6	106.3	139.9	139.6	131.6	38.25	37.83	36.16
Industrial composite	107.0	109.9	110.3	146.0	145.3	145.6	58.42	56.56	56.72

¹ Includes wood products, iron and steel products, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal products, electrical apparatus and supplies and non-metallic mineral products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries.

² Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants and business and recreational services.

Tables C-4 to C-6 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-3. They relate only to wage-earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available, whereas Tables C-1 to C-3 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage-earners of the co-operative firms.

TABLE C-4.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

(Hourly-Rated Wage Earners) SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.

Year and Month	All Manufactures			Durable Goods			Non-Durable Goods		
	Average Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Average Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Average Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages
	No.	cts	\$	No.	cts.	\$	No.	cts.	\$
1945—Average.....	44.3	69.4	30.74	44.7	76.7	34.28	43.7	60.7	26.53
1946—Average.....	42.7	70.0	29.87	42.8	76.4	32.70	42.6	63.8	27.18
1947—Average.....	42.5	80.3	34.13	42.7	87.2	37.23	42.3	73.4	31.05
1948—Average.....	42.2	91.3	38.53	42.3	98.4	41.62	42.0	84.0	35.28
1949—Average.....	42.3	98.6	41.71	42.5	106.5	45.26	42.0	90.6	38.05
1950—Average.....	42.3	103.6	43.82	42.5	112.0	47.60	42.2	95.2	40.17
1951—Average.....	41.8	116.8	48.82	42.0	125.8	52.84	41.7	107.2	44.70
1952—Average.....	41.5	129.2	53.62	41.6	139.8	58.16	41.3	117.4	48.49
1953—Average.....	41.3	135.8	56.09	41.6	147.1	61.19	40.9	122.9	50.27
Feb. 1, 1952.....	41.6	127.1	52.87	41.9	137.5	57.61	41.2	115.7	47.67
*Jan. 1, 1953.....	38.3	134.0	51.32	38.5	144.5	55.63	38.2	121.8	46.53
Feb. 1, 1953.....	41.9	134.2	56.23	41.9	145.7	61.05	41.8	120.8	50.49
Mar. 1, 1953.....	42.1	134.4	56.58	42.4	146.3	62.03	41.7	120.7	50.33
Apr. 1, 1953.....	42.1	134.9	56.79	42.3	146.7	62.05	41.8	121.3	50.70
May 1, 1953.....	41.8	135.5	56.64	42.2	146.8	61.95	41.5	122.4	50.80
June 1, 1953.....	41.7	135.9	56.67	42.1	146.8	61.80	41.3	123.1	50.84
July 1, 1953.....	41.3	136.2	56.25	41.9	147.0	61.59	40.8	123.5	50.39
Aug. 1, 1953.....	41.0	136.0	55.76	41.4	147.1	60.90	40.6	123.4	50.10
Sept. 1, 1953.....	41.0	135.7	55.64	41.3	147.3	60.83	40.8	123.0	50.18
Oct. 1, 1953.....	41.5	136.6	56.69	41.9	148.5	62.22	41.1	123.7	50.84
Nov. 1, 1953.....	41.4	137.4	56.88	41.7	148.8	62.05	41.0	124.8	51.17
Dec. 1, 1953.....	41.2	138.4	57.02	41.7	149.5	62.34	40.7	126.1	51.32
*Jan. 1, 1954.....	38.5	140.4	54.05	39.1	150.1	58.69	37.8	129.1	48.80
Feb. 1, 1954.....	40.7	140.4	57.14	40.8	151.4	61.77	40.5	128.0	51.84

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1.

TABLE C-5.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES AND CITIES

(Hourly-Rated Wage Earners) SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.

	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)		
	Feb. 1, 1954	Jan. 1, 1954	Feb. 1, 1953	Feb. 1, 1954	Jan. 1, 1954	Feb. 1, 1953
Newfoundland.....	43.0	40.1	40.6	142.2	144.4	131.7
Nova Scotia.....	40.2	38.9	41.2	126.2	125.6	118.3
New Brunswick.....	41.5	38.5	42.7	126.5	125.9	118.3
Quebec.....	42.1	39.2	43.6	126.6	127.0	119.9
Ontario.....	40.3	38.4	41.4	148.0	147.2	142.1
Manitoba.....	40.5	38.0	40.6	134.7	136.1	129.2
Saskatchewan.....	40.5	40.0	41.1	142.2	141.7	132.9
Alberta.....	39.4	38.4	39.8	143.5	143.8	136.6
British Columbia.....	36.4	36.0	38.4	169.4	168.7	164.6
Montreal.....	41.1	37.9	42.3	132.9	132.5	126.4
Toronto.....	40.0	38.6	41.0	147.4	146.1	141.8
Hamilton.....	39.4	37.2	40.1	159.9	159.0	156.1
Windsor.....	40.3	37.1	40.9	169.1	166.9	161.3
Winnipeg.....	40.2	37.7	40.5	133.2	134.5	127.8
Vancouver.....	36.3	35.3	37.9	164.2	163.4	160.4

TABLE C-6.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-Rated Wage Earners)

SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Feb. 1 1954	Jan. 1 1954	Feb. 1 1953	Feb. 1 1954	Jan. 1 1954	Feb. 1 1953	Feb. 1 1954	Jan. 1 1954	Feb. 1 1953
	no.	no.	no.	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$
Mining.....	42.5	40.5	43.0	158.1	158.3	153.3	67.19	64.11	65.92
Metal mining.....	44.5	42.1	44.6	160.5	162.3	153.7	71.42	68.33	68.55
Gold.....	46.1	43.1	46.6	133.2	134.1	131.8	61.41	57.80	61.42
Other metal.....	43.7	41.7	43.2	176.6	176.0	168.6	77.17	73.39	72.84
Fuels.....	39.3	38.4	40.2	157.4	156.3	156.0	61.86	60.02	62.71
Coal.....	37.7	36.9	39.0	152.6	151.7	153.3	57.53	55.98	59.79
Oil and natural gas.....	45.2	43.8	45.5	172.5	170.6	165.8	77.97	74.72	75.44
Non-metal.....	41.6	38.8	42.4	148.7	146.7	144.7	61.86	56.92	61.35
Manufacturing.....	40.7	38.5	41.9	140.4	140.4	134.2	57.14	54.05	56.23
Food and beverages.....	40.8	38.7	41.4	121.7	122.7	114.7	49.65	47.48	47.49
Meat products.....	39.6	39.4	40.1	148.9	149.1	142.9	58.96	55.75	57.30
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables.....	40.6	34.2	39.5	107.8	106.1	104.5	43.12	36.29	41.28
Grain mill products.....	41.4	39.3	41.6	134.4	131.6	123.8	55.04	51.72	51.50
Bread and other bakery products.....	42.7	43.0	43.6	108.7	107.8	101.5	46.41	46.35	44.25
Distilled and malt liquors.....	38.9	39.4	40.9	153.9	153.4	139.6	59.87	60.44	57.10
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	40.1	37.0	40.8	121.1	128.8	116.2	48.56	47.66	47.41
Rubber products.....	40.8	36.4	42.1	147.0	145.8	142.9	59.98	53.07	60.16
Leather products.....	40.4	35.9	42.4	98.6	99.0	94.4	39.83	35.54	40.03
Boots and shoes (except rubber).....	40.1	34.4	42.3	84.3	94.9	90.7	37.81	32.65	38.37
Textile products (except clothing).....	40.6	37.1	43.2	109.9	109.2	107.1	44.62	40.51	46.27
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods.....	37.6	33.4	41.0	110.6	111.1	109.5	41.50	37.11	45.02
Woolen goods.....	41.3	37.9	44.8	104.8	103.6	102.3	43.28	39.26	45.83
Synthetic textiles and silk.....	44.3	40.1	46.4	113.6	113.2	108.0	50.32	45.39	50.11
Clothing (textile and fur).....	37.5	32.0	39.9	98.4	98.2	93.8	36.90	31.42	37.43
Men's clothing.....	37.6	31.7	39.7	96.9	97.1	91.7	36.43	30.78	36.40
Women's clothing.....	36.4	29.6	37.5	103.8	102.6	96.5	37.78	30.37	37.31
Knit goods.....	37.8	34.3	41.3	98.6	97.8	94.2	37.27	33.55	38.90
*Wood products.....	40.5	38.0	42.3	122.7	124.0	120.0	49.69	47.12	50.76
Saw and planing mills.....	39.0	36.9	41.4	131.4	134.1	129.8	51.25	49.48	53.74
Furniture.....	42.6	39.4	43.5	113.0	111.9	107.5	48.14	44.09	46.76
Other wood products.....	42.9	40.2	43.9	106.3	106.9	102.1	45.60	42.97	44.82
Paper products.....	43.0	41.4	44.1	158.3	157.8	149.0	68.07	65.33	65.71
Pulp and paper mills.....	43.7	42.3	44.7	168.9	169.6	159.3	74.25	71.74	71.21
Other paper products.....	41.2	38.8	42.4	123.3	121.4	117.7	50.80	47.10	49.90
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	39.8	39.1	39.5	162.2	160.8	154.0	64.56	62.87	60.83
*Iron and steel products.....	40.4	38.9	41.9	156.2	155.3	150.8	63.10	60.41	63.19
Agricultural implements.....	39.1	38.3	39.3	166.7	164.5	161.4	65.18	63.00	63.43
Fabricated and structural steel.....	39.3	37.7	42.2	163.6	162.1	157.5	64.29	61.11	66.47
Hardware and tools.....	40.5	40.2	43.2	141.6	141.2	135.6	57.35	56.76	58.58
Heating and cooking appliances.....	39.2	37.4	42.3	136.8	135.9	130.8	53.63	50.83	55.33
Iron castings.....	40.3	37.8	43.0	155.4	153.9	148.1	62.63	58.17	63.68
Machinery manufacturing.....	41.9	39.7	43.3	151.0	149.2	142.1	63.27	59.23	61.53
Primary iron and steel.....	39.4	39.9	40.6	170.6	171.2	169.1	67.22	68.31	63.65
Sheet metal products.....	40.2	37.8	41.1	146.9	144.8	140.0	59.05	54.73	57.54
*Transportation equipment.....	41.1	39.4	41.8	161.1	158.4	155.6	66.21	62.41	65.04
Aircraft and parts.....	44.0	41.1	45.4	165.1	161.7	157.4	72.64	66.46	71.46
Motor vehicles.....	41.5	38.6	41.6	171.4	169.5	165.8	71.13	65.43	68.97
Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	39.4	37.7	41.6	161.7	159.1	154.9	63.71	59.98	64.44
Railroad and rolling stock equipment.....	39.1	38.7	39.0	159.5	157.4	156.9	62.36	60.91	61.19
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	41.1	40.2	42.2	147.5	145.6	143.3	60.62	58.53	60.47
*Non-ferrous metal products.....	41.0	40.1	41.5	158.4	158.5	149.0	64.94	63.56	61.84
Aluminum products.....	40.8	38.8	42.7	148.2	146.4	139.3	60.47	56.80	59.48
Brass and copper products.....	41.2	39.1	41.7	147.1	145.1	138.8	60.61	56.73	57.88
Smelting and refining.....	41.0	41.2	41.3	172.3	173.3	162.5	70.64	71.40	67.11
*Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	40.2	38.6	41.3	148.8	145.6	141.1	59.82	56.20	58.27
Heavy electrical machinery and equipment.....	40.1	39.8	42.2	164.8	161.7	157.6	66.08	64.36	66.51
*Non-metallic mineral products.....	43.2	40.7	44.1	139.8	138.7	133.0	60.39	56.45	58.65
Clay products.....	44.4	42.1	44.0	130.9	130.7	123.2	58.12	55.02	54.21
Glass and glass products.....	43.6	40.8	46.4	137.5	134.5	129.7	59.95	54.88	60.18
Products of petroleum and coal.....	41.2	41.0	40.6	183.5	185.0	177.6	75.60	75.85	72.11
Chemical products.....	41.6	41.2	42.0	141.8	141.1	136.4	58.99	58.13	57.29
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	41.1	40.9	41.5	118.3	116.1	112.2	48.62	47.48	46.56
Acids, alkalis and salts.....	42.1	41.4	42.3	160.8	160.4	154.8	67.70	66.41	65.35
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	41.0	39.6	41.4	115.2	115.4	108.1	47.23	45.70	44.75
*Durable goods.....	40.8	39.1	41.9	151.4	150.1	145.7	61.77	58.69	61.05
Non-durable goods.....	40.5	37.8	41.8	128.0	129.1	120.8	51.84	48.80	50.49
Construction.....	39.7	35.1	41.6	151.5	148.2	142.3	60.15	52.02	59.20
Buildings and structures.....	38.5	33.7	40.6	165.1	163.3	153.9	63.56	55.03	62.48
Highways, bridges and streets.....	41.2	37.2	42.3	120.3	116.1	111.6	49.56	43.19	47.21
Electric and motor transportation.....	46.0	41.4	45.6	139.0	138.0	132.5	63.94	61.27	60.42
Service.....	41.0	40.6	42.4	82.0	82.0	76.5	33.62	33.29	32.44
Hotels and restaurants.....	41.7	41.5	43.4	82.4	82.2	76.1	34.36	34.11	33.03
Laundries and dry cleaning plants.....	40.4	39.6	41.3	77.0	77.2	73.9	31.11	30.57	30.52

* Durable manufactured goods industries. r—Revised.

TABLE C-7.—EARNINGS, HOURS AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

SOURCE: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings: Prices and Price Indexes, D.B.S.

Date	Average Hours Worked Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers (Av. 1949 = 100)		
				Average Weekly Earnings	Consumer Price Index	Average Real Weekly Earnings
		cts.	\$			
Monthly Average 1945.....	44.3	69.4	30.74	73.7	75.0	93.3
Monthly Average 1946.....	42.7	70.0	29.87	71.6	77.5	92.4
Monthly Average 1947.....	42.5	80.3	34.13	81.8	84.8	96.5
Monthly Average 1948.....	42.2	91.3	38.53	92.4	97.0	95.3
Monthly Average 1949.....	42.3	98.6	41.71	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly Average 1950.....	42.3	103.6	43.82	105.1	102.9	102.1
Monthly Average 1951.....	41.8	116.8	48.82	117.0	113.7	102.9
Monthly Average 1952.....	41.5	129.2	53.62	128.6	116.5	110.4
Week Preceding:						
February 1, 1953.....	41.9	134.2	56.23	134.8	115.5	116.7
March 1, 1953.....	42.1	134.4	56.58	135.7	114.8	118.2
April 1, 1953.....	42.1	134.9	56.79	136.2	114.6	118.8
May 1, 1953.....	41.8	135.5	56.64	135.8	114.4	118.7
June 1, 1953.....	41.7	135.9	56.67	135.9	114.9	118.3
July 1, 1953.....	41.3	136.2	56.25	134.9	115.4	116.9
August 1, 1953.....	41.0	136.0	55.76	133.7	115.7	115.6
September 1, 1953.....	41.0	135.7	55.64	133.4	116.3	114.8
October 1, 1953.....	41.6	136.6	56.69	135.9	116.7	116.5
November 1, 1953.....	41.4	137.4	56.88	136.4	116.2	117.4
December 1, 1953.....	41.2	138.4	57.02	136.7	115.8	118.0
January 1, 1954.....	41.0*	140.4	57.56	138.0	115.7	119.3
February 1, 1954 (1).....	40.7	140.4	57.14	137.0	115.7	118.4

NOTE: Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the Consumer Price Index into the average weekly earnings index. (Average 1949 = 100) by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures are: January 1, 1954, 38.5 hours \$54.05.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

D—National Employment Service Statistics

Tables D-1 to D-5 are based on regular statistical reports from local offices of the National Employment Service. These statistics are compiled from two different reporting forms, UIC 751: statistical report on employment operations by industry, and UIC 757: inventory of registrations and vacancies by occupation. The data on applicants and vacancies in these two reporting forms are not identical.

Form UIC 751: This form provides a cumulative total for each month of all vacancies notified by employers, applications made by workers, and referrals and placements made by the National Employment Service. Also reported are the number of vacancies unfilled and applications on file at the beginning and end of each reporting period. Because the purpose of these data is to give an indication of the volume of work performed in various local National Employment Service offices, all vacancies and applications are counted, even if the vacancy is not to be filled until some future date (deferred vacancy) or the application is from a person who already has a job and wants to find a more suitable one.

Form UIC 757: This form provides a count of the number of jobs available and applications on file at the end of business on a specified day. Excluded from the data on unfilled vacancies are orders from employers not to be filled until some future date. The data on job applications from workers exclude those people known to be

already employed, those known to be registered at more than one local office (the registration is counted by the "home" office), and registrations from workers who will not be available until some specified future date.

From January 24, 1952, to December 24, 1952, inclusive, unemployment insurance claimants on temporary mass lay-offs were not registered for employment and thus were not included in the statistics reported on form UIC 751 and form UIC 757. A temporary mass lay-off was defined as a lay-off either for a determinate or indeterminate period which affected 50 or more workers and where the workers affected, so far as was known, were returning to work with the same employer. Commencing 15 days after the date of such a lay-off, claimants still on the live insurance register were registered for employment on their next visit to the office and henceforth were counted in both statistical reporting forms. This procedure is no longer in effect, as all workers on temporary mass lay-offs now are registered for employment and so counted in the statistical reporting forms. This change in procedure should be kept in mind when comparing the figures on applications for employment during 1952 with data for earlier and subsequent periods.

Persons losing several days' work each week and consequently claiming short-time unemployment insurance benefits are not included in either statistical reporting form unless they specifically ask to be registered for employment.

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND LIVE APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

(Source: Form U.I.C. 757)

Month		Unfilled Vacancies*			Live Applications for Employment		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Date Nearest:							
April	1, 1948.....	20,475	17,800	38,275	150,032	43,767	193,799
April	1, 1949.....	14,444	16,816	31,260	195,559	50,961	246,520
April	1, 1950.....	11,967	12,032	23,999	349,098	79,193	428,291
April	1, 1951.....	27,054	14,324	41,378	228,942	61,334	290,276
April	1, 1952.....	18,252	13,100	31,352	304,941	80,067	385,008
April	1, 1953.....	18,545	16,368	34,913	338,500	66,702	405,202
May	1, 1953.....	24,982	19,142	44,124	241,990	57,397	299,387
June	1, 1953.....	24,564	21,143	45,707	162,488	49,614	202,102
July	1, 1953.....	21,229	20,088	41,317	124,396	55,918	180,314
August	1, 1953.....	19,382	17,772	37,154	111,524	52,357	163,881
September	1, 1953.....	24,203	10,321	34,524	113,191	48,634	161,825
October	1, 1953.....	24,025	17,906	41,931	117,827	53,453	171,280
November	1, 1953.....	15,282	13,058	28,340	144,520	60,997	205,517
December	1, 1953.....	15,446	11,868	27,314	241,094	74,513	315,607
January	1, 1954.....	8,298	9,121	17,419	354,965	84,306	439,271
February	1, 1954.....	8,406	9,575	17,981	439,633	103,112	542,745
March	1, 1954 (1).....	9,014	10,176	19,190	457,029	105,622	562,651
April	1, 1954 (1).....	11,434	12,293	23,727	466,120	101,933	568,053

* Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

**TABLE D-2. UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT
FEBRUARY 27, 1954 ⁽¹⁾**

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 751)

Industry	Male	Female	Total	Change from			
				January 31, 1954	February 28, 1953		
Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping	529	175	704	+	350	+	2
Forestry	771	9	790	-	441	+	190
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	224	36	260	-	131	-	367
Metal Mining	112	13	125	-	78	-	213
Fuels	54	9	63	-	28	-	133
Non-Metal Mining	8	2	10	-	0	+	1
Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits	8	2	10	+	8	+	8
Prospecting	42	10	52	-	33	-	30
Manufacturing	2,309	2,211	4,520	-	185	-	5,342
Foods and Beverages	152	84	236	-	60	-	449
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	5	16	21	+	12	-	24
Rubber Products	42	21	63	-	4	-	6
Leather Products	47	146	193	-	53	-	193
Textile Products (except clothing)	46	114	160	-	9	-	194
Clothing (textile and fur)	146	1,080	1,226	+	61	-	1,301
Wood Products	236	59	295	+	47	-	189
Paper Products	81	57	138	+	19	-	118
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	113	94	207	-	44	-	74
Iron and Steel Products	377	109	486	+	39	-	539
Transportation Equipment	347	71	418	-	181	-	1,790
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	94	50	144	-	10	-	157
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	279	103	382	+	67	-	115
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	57	19	76	+	5	-	32
Products of Petroleum and Coal	66	10	76	+	32	+	4
Chemical Products	156	84	240	-	146	-	62
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	65	94	159	+	40	-	103
Construction	798	58	856	+	328	-	494
General Contractors	574	35	609	+	278	-	334
Special Trade Contractors	224	23	247	+	60	-	160
Transportation, Storage and Communication	642	217	859	-	49	-	124
Transportation	552	75	627	-	0	-	53
Storage	15	9	24	-	29	-	44
Communication	75	133	208	-	11	-	22
Public Utility Operation	52	27	79	-	15	-	170
Trade	1,588	1,644	3,232	+	395	-	1,222
Wholesale	583	397	980	+	110	-	356
Retail	1,005	1,247	2,252	+	285	-	866
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	774	732	1,506	+	88	-	210
Service	1,508	5,019	6,527	+	377	-	1,643
Community or Public Service	199	850	1,049	+	112	-	90
Government Service	723	609	1,332	-	49	-	114
Recreation Service	40	78	118	-	26	-	15
Business Service	279	294	573	+	3	-	285
Personal Service	267	3,188	3,455	+	337	-	1,109
Grand Total	9,195	10,128	19,323	+	736	-	9,380

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary—Subject to revision.

Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

**TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND LIVE APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT,
BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX AS AT FEBRUARY 25, 1954 ⁽¹⁾**

(SOURCE: FORM U.I.C. 757)

Occupational Group	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Live Applications for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and managerial workers.....	1,274	626	1,900	6,399	1,179	7,578
Clerical workers.....	1,046	3,191	4,237	13,891	21,825	35,716
Sales workers.....	1,377	765	2,142	6,215	13,427	19,642
Personal and domestic workers.....	407	3,710	4,117	36,565	19,397	55,962
Seamen.....	2		2	3,591	8	3,599
Agriculture and fishing.....	667	12	679	4,214	1,933	5,247
Skilled and semiskilled workers	3,299	1,556	4,855	220,001	25,970	245,971
Food and kindred products (inc. tobacco).....	34	17	51	2,513	708	3,221
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	102	1,180	1,282	5,876	17,263	23,139
Lumber and wood products.....	626	6	632	31,557	225	31,786
Pulp, paper (inc. printing).....	50	16	66	1,292	566	1,795
Leather and leather products.....	39	91	130	1,773	1,265	2,978
Stone, clay and glass products.....	16		16	643	69	712
Metalworking.....	399	22	421	17,959	1,231	19,181
Electrical.....	118	26	144	2,606	1,078	3,684
Transportation equipment.....	26		26	649	76	725
Mining.....	50		50	2,708		2,708
Construction.....	420		420	72,263	7	72,300
Transportation (except seamen).....	484	12	496	35,845	105	35,950
Communications and public utility.....	57		57	1,309	7	1,316
Trade and service.....	101	127	228	4,125	1,919	6,044
Other skilled and semiskilled.....	671	51	722	27,172	1,172	28,344
Foremen.....	43	7	50	5,331	384	5,715
Apprentices.....	63	1	64	6,359	14	6,373
Unskilled workers	942	316	1,258	166,153	22,783	188,936
Food and tobacco.....	25	51	76	6,995	6,613	13,608
Lumber and lumber products.....	167	1	168	21,847	488	22,335
Metalworking.....	38	7	45	19,668	735	20,403
Construction.....	303		303	84,222	6	84,228
Other unskilled workers.....	409	257	666	42,421	14,941	57,362
Grand Total.....	9,014	10,176	19,190	457,029	105,622	562,651

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary—subject to revision.

⁽²⁾ Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-4.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FEBRUARY 1954; LIVE APPLICATIONS AT APRIL 1, 1954

Office	Vacancies (Source: U.I.C. 751)				Applicants (Source: U.I.C. 751)				Source: U.I.C. 751 (2) Live Applications at April 1, 1954	
	Unfilled Beginning of Period	Reported During Period	Unfilled End of Period	Filled by Transfers In	Registered During Period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements		Unplaced End of Period	Source: U.I.C. 751 (2) Live Applications at April 1, 1954
							Regular	Casual		
Newfoundland										
Corner Brook.....	113	206	149	6	4,417	194	133	11	20,001	20,738
Grand Falls.....	113	79	3,473	3	1,080	79	67	5	3,423	4,411
St. John's.....		19	15		1,318	17	4		1,742	1,742
		102	131	6	3,095	98	62	6	14,060	14,585
Prince Edward Island										
Charlottetown.....	130	331	80		3,924	379	181	149	4,273	4,033
Summerside.....	48	224	58		2,482	249	130	78	2,672	2,672
		107	22		1,412	120	51	71	1,601	1,601
Nova Scotia										
Amherst.....	883	2,503	814	6	8,755	2,859	1,128	1,092	25,732	26,009
Bridgewater.....	2	93	2		297	117	86	3	906	1,073
Halifax.....	43	40	35		1,254	295	18	5	1,342	1,342
Halifax.....	670	1,256	637	1	2,092	1,492	458	611	5,258	4,704
Inverness.....	1	12			812	12	12		928	990
Kentville.....	46	93	63		703	91	57	4	3,031	3,067
Liverpool.....	8	13	8		134	11	6		655	634
New Glasgow.....	56	257	16	5	1,231	295	114	170	3,298	3,555
Springhill.....	6	46	3		682	149	35	6	634	815
Sydney.....	19	544	18		5,503	621	280	251	5,798	5,891
Turbo.....	17	109	17		1,237	99	43	40	1,495	1,495
Yarmouth—Shelburne	15	40	15		482	41	16	2	2,687	2,443
New Brunswick										
Bathurst.....	989	2,981	971	36	10,107	3,000	1,408	1,172	30,119	31,033
Beauséjour.....	50	48	26		978	48	26	0	4,368	4,365
Cambridge.....	85	39	65		1,851	652	31	7	2,076	2,660
Edmundston.....	5	145	4		1,078	132	61	2	2,421	2,379
Fredericton.....	68	614	174	11	2,690	451	422	31	2,698	2,984
Minto.....	12	45	7		995	65	40	10	1,390	1,091
Moncton.....	446	1,191	316	23	2,976	1,208	271	870	7,475	7,192
Newcastle.....	1	92	21		736	141	23	1	2,474	2,697
Saint John.....	227	862	276	2	1,451	668	482	77	3,657	3,625
St. Stephen.....	82	87	71		477	112	42	54	2,113	1,897
Sussex.....	11	37	6		448	30	19	5	457	1,537
Woodstock.....	2	21	5		337	21	3	7	1,320	1,651
Quebec										
Asbestos.....	6,263	17,959	6,058	228	71,342	19,544	10,327	3,565	194,815	199,584
Beauharnois.....	77	76	20	24	287	79	64	13	772	1,099
Buckingham.....	9	50	2		285	65	47	4	1,134	1,097
Causapscal.....	6	56	5	1	1,203	517	34	12	1,704	1,704
	1	180	2		1,815	920	140		2,342	3,199

Chandler.....	16	33	8	11	2,088	477	31	17	8	2,282	2,282
Chicoutimi.....	129	327	158	42	2,006	1,348	420	191	17	2,501	2,517
Dolbeau.....	26	158	11	11	1,293	774	104	48	3	1,894	1,894
Drummondville.....	33	164	42	1	3,170	739	208	101	23	3,293	3,149
Parliament.....	28	48	32	22	828	323	50	989	2	1,055	1,055
Forestville.....	30	56	8	22	879	882	27	26	2	1,699	1,699
Gaspé.....	16	2	1	1	1,504	419	7	21	1	1,686	1,756
Granby.....	18	236	21	2	2,143	568	281	119	1	1,969	1,812
Hull.....	10	176	54	2	3,757	1,165	164	100	4	3,881	4,160
Full.....	61	134	29	3	3,401	1,686	166	78	21	4,105	3,830
Joliette.....	30	260	54	14	2,530	1,030	432	155	32	2,817	2,641
Jonquière.....	9	50	7	2	895	255	53	44	2	958	924
Lachine.....	18	1	1	1	1,744	989	17	17	2	2,609	2,883
La Malbaie.....	83	122	1	33	786	355	82	69	1	1,794	1,794
La Tuque.....	93	153	80	1	4,075	1,354	171	128	10	4,507	4,526
Levis.....	16	75	15	1	1,046	512	75	31	1	1,339	1,405
Louiseville.....	4	27	2	7	918	394	46	29	28	1,160	1,063
Maniwaki.....	55	55	7	7	1,998	1,563	77	32	1	3,230	3,939
Matane.....	24	72	2	2	1,102	428	90	69	1	1,269	1,534
Mégantic.....	8	18	6	11	763	620	15	9	7	1,206	1,821
Mont-Laurier.....	39	22	11	36	1,813	640	36	11	1	1,916	2,308
Montmagny.....	3,577	10,220	3,732	61,212	25,954	10,248	5,256	2,535	47	63,693	59,051
Montreal.....	21	60	3	22	1,667	499	71	6	34	1,897	2,000
New Richmond.....	2	115	3	22	936	613	92	81	1	1,221	1,657
Port Alfred.....	548	1,004	481	1	15,200	5,011	1,724	699	116	15,253	14,856
Quebec.....	59	46	18	1	3,872	1,790	67	27	4	4,695	5,202
Rimouski.....	88	344	167	17	3,986	1,895	252	73	4	5,098	6,217
Rivière du Loup.....	78	41	18	17	911	512	61	23	1	1,224	1,589
Roberval.....	41	147	75	5	2,335	991	151	68	4	2,855	3,721
Rouyn.....	12	56	8	5	1,088	491	63	40	6	1,336	1,629
Ste. Agathe.....	20	114	14	6	1,366	373	114	90	17	1,856	1,142
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	27	88	23	6	2,044	531	95	51	9	1,956	1,909
Ste. Therese.....	301	494	233	18	1,873	1,671	537	466	1	2,614	3,624
St. Georges Est.....	101	160	128	13	2,706	636	186	110	31	2,763	2,534
St. Hyacinthe.....	83	177	68	3	2,137	636	245	107	24	2,160	2,063
St. Jean.....	24	106	48	3	2,074	653	195	128	20	2,015	1,979
St. Jerome.....	40	81	13	12	2,410	906	101	83	11	2,980	3,079
St. Joseph d'Alma.....	17	138	10	11	1,153	353	152	146	10	1,299	1,510
Saint Ives.....	32	137	20	21	4,630	1,912	164	101	13	5,365	5,820
Shawinigan Falls.....	108	681	144	11	5,629	1,823	993	405	117	5,537	5,497
Sherbrooke.....	21	133	27	21	2,513	443	145	111	8	2,404	2,253
Sorel.....	125	408	111	1	1,784	524	159	233	4	1,850	1,816
Thetford Mines.....	45	57	21	1	6,304	1,893	640	275	32	6,523	6,205
Three Rivers.....	31	201	29	11	1,768	780	175	94	6	1,937	2,382
Val d'Or.....	30	103	60	11	2,514	646	241	172	9	2,465	2,583
Valley field.....	60	13	61	1	2,487	901	59	28	11	2,697	2,583
Victoriaville.....	22,463	8,755	248	156,831	72,901	24,672	12,178	3,841	331	161,310	161,645
Ontario.....	7,482	22,463	8,755	156,831	72,901	24,672	12,178	3,841	331	161,310	161,645
Amoriot.....	9	19	2	2	1,541	410	88	46	1	1,488	1,521
Barrie.....	96	307	136	5	1,693	506	101	108	23	1,722	1,766
Belleville.....	28	118	32	5	1,090	302	180	106	17	1,271	1,459
Braacebridge.....	47	138	56	12	1,555	308	113	75	21	1,616	1,617
Brampton.....	19	110	15	1	3,185	1,317	483	305	34	2,708	2,710
Brantford.....	61	412	90	1	3,521	317	295	199	4	505	441
Brookville.....	14	197	35	1	778	73	265	58	15	757	739
Carleton Place.....	60	147	61	1	2,180	753	158	84	2	2,285	2,445
Chatham.....	137	146	13	1	634	187	186	127	13	651	561
Cobourg.....	9	146	13	1	634	187	186	127	13	651	561

Samia.....	79	128	50	5	2,461	861	208	76	16	1	2,549	2,414
Sault Ste. Marie.....	111	216	93	1	3,294	1,252	179	122	53	.....	3,732	4,087
Simcoe.....	11	117	30	3	1,227	597	40	71	6	.....	1,253	1,312
St. Catharines.....	11	46	6	.....	224	141	224	31	271	.....	271	366
St. James.....	7	130	12	1	571	256	142	31	47	2	564	461
St. John's.....	23	162	34	1	985	479	217	85	44	2	1,013	1,116
Stratford.....	6	169	2	.....	1,094	531	479	27	121	5	1,300	1,654
Sturgeon Falls.....	182	480	161	2	3,007	1,803	187	311	75	.....	4,181	5,510
Sudbury.....	79	270	66	5	2,008	892	287	188	30	3	2,793	3,453
Timmins.....	2,963	6,685	3,931	15	36,443	19,753	5,281	2,466	837	161	36,292	34,543
Toronto.....	32	148	38	1	1,206	585	174	112	3	3	1,208	1,110
Trenton.....	25	67	23	1	694	373	183	57	1	.....	753	774
Walkerton.....	22	79	1	.....	742	370	97	66	13	1	815	815
Wallaceburg.....	11	79	15	1	3,109	1,010	108	52	20	8	3,173	3,155
Welland.....	22	348	87	40	1,171	613	351	228	4	8	1,075	1,320
Weston.....	45	1,089	108	.....	6,043	3,268	1,059	598	118	3	6,187	6,493
Windsor.....	77	140	28	.....	812	356	148	100	9	1	802	895
Woodstock.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	1,574	4,633	1,670	12	28,516	12,136	4,851	1,795	1,612	32	28,568	24,133
Brandon.....	143	408	190	3	1,998	892	334	229	34	3	2,023	2,014
Dauphin.....	11	75	15	.....	1,248	322	79	51	14	5	1,254	1,153
Flin Flon.....	26	60	16	.....	280	116	55	33	3	.....	297	297
Portage la Prairie.....	48	100	40	1	1,225	319	95	77	3	.....	1,200	1,106
The Pas.....	26	32	21	4	178	57	19	16	.....	.....	106	123
Winnipeg.....	1,319	3,958	1,385	4	23,607	10,430	4,269	1,389	1,558	21	23,589	19,480
Saskatchewan	1,137	2,754	1,458	38	16,885	6,463	3,061	1,479	410	26	17,093	14,639
Estevan.....	18	81	25	2	370	188	116	58	8	4	416	365
Moose Jaw.....	147	258	177	3	1,565	637	225	138	25	3	1,607	1,529
North Battleford.....	32	76	50	4	1,300	343	55	50	.....	.....	1,495	1,279
Prince Albert.....	45	248	56	.....	1,931	654	265	205	20	.....	1,887	1,776
Regina.....	363	1,065	476	18	3,509	1,894	937	511	198	5	3,165	2,956
Saskatoon.....	364	1,021	438	4	4,506	1,725	1,100	392	101	12	4,727	3,398
Swift Current.....	62	170	92	2	1,014	308	144	114	9	.....	998	949
Weyburn.....	59	77	64	3	1,121	178	81	44	11	.....	394	394
Yorkton.....	47	158	80	2	2,053	556	111	54	38	2	2,076	2,013
Alberta	1,990	5,481	3,006	104	28,025	13,587	6,088	2,469	752	115	28,387	26,610
Blainmore.....	26	31	2	.....	426	226	33	32	.....	.....	503	581
Calgary.....	661	1,026	996	2	8,598	4,112	2,690	825	497	21	8,365	7,963
Edmonton.....	13	43	16	6	335	257	77	72	.....	.....	419	668
Edmonton.....	1,078	2,480	1,552	3	12,824	6,596	3,232	1,161	391	90	13,246	11,797
Edmonton.....	53	253	199	80	951	355	117	91	.....	.....	280	401
Lebridge.....	70	307	185	2	3,257	848	183	95	27	1	3,157	3,005
Medicine Hat.....	25	194	60	3	1,200	406	212	118	9	.....	1,138	1,089
Red Deer.....	40	165	83	4	1,019	423	106	72	10	3	1,073	1,071
Yellowknife.....	21	32	33	4	85	34	8	5	5	.....	86	75

TABLE D-4.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FEBRUARY 1954; LIVE APPLICATIONS AT APRIL 1, 1954

Office	Vacancies (Source: U.I.C. 751)				Applicants (Source: U.I.C. 751)				Source: U.I.C. 757 (*) Live Applications at April 1, 1954	
	Unfilled Beginning of Period	Reported During Period	Unfilled End of Period	Filled by Transfers In	Unplaced Beginning Period	Registered During Period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements		Unplaced End of Period
								Regular	Casual	
British Columbia	1,425	6,854	1,919	55	76,682	25,805	7,925	4,054	953	69,514
Chilliwack.....	29	134	63	.....	2,289	466	157	77	20	2,239
Courtenay.....	16	163	141	2	2,308	388	36	27	6	2,037
Cranbrook.....	5	32	3	3	1,349	441	35	27	3	1,400
Dawson Creek.....	21	155	12	5	438	235	158	152	.....	465
Duncan.....	18	404	30	9	1,679	408	400	329	32	1,301
Kamloops.....	28	193	43	.....	1,261	671	217	171	.....	602
Kelowna.....	8	133	4	.....	1,645	453	134	24	.....	1,049
Mission City.....	20	126	11	.....	2,028	419	157	121	10	1,851
Nanaimo.....	44	279	48	1	3,009	351	289	247	14	2,676
Nelson.....	9	51	6	.....	1,875	532	56	38	7	2,077
New Westminster.....	95	710	125	6	9,613	2,930	800	564	54	7,699
Penticton.....	5	167	12	3	1,842	391	179	78	.....	1,721
Port Alberni.....	13	94	10	1	1,219	295	121	72	13	1,376
Prince George.....	27	285	71	3	1,604	1,155	375	213	14	1,694
Prince Rupert.....	18	63	31	2	1,590	451	58	30	4	1,162
Princeton.....	.....	24	.....	.....	476	178	25	21	3	462
Trail.....	7	92	13	.....	1,585	515	103	55	19	371
Vancouver.....	912	2,937	1,085	3	32,814	13,151	3,816	1,357	462	1,739
Vernon.....	12	99	16	.....	2,404	569	92	80	.....	30,331
Victoria.....	106	544	141	9	4,540	1,695	590	257	4	25,370
Whitehorse.....	34	169	64	14	404	171	130	114	104	1,843
Canada	21,986	66,159	24,880	733	559,334	226,717	72,515	35,152	13,487	579,812
Males.....	12,074	39,920	14,314	663	452,568	168,323	42,515	22,053	7,883	470,761
Females.....	9,912	26,239	10,566	70	106,466	58,394	30,004	13,099	5,614	109,051

¹ Includes current and deferred vacancies.

² Latest figures subject to revision.

**TABLE D-5.—APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES**

(Source: Form U.I.C. 751)

1944—1954

Year	Applications			Placements		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1944.....	1,583,010	902,273	2,485,283	1,101,854	638,063	1,739,917
1945.....	1,855,036	661,948	2,516,984	1,085,641	397,940	1,483,581
1946.....	1,464,533	494,164	1,958,697	824,052	235,360	1,059,412
1947.....	1,189,646	439,577	1,629,223	549,376	220,473	769,849
1948.....	1,197,295	459,332	1,656,627	497,916	214,424	712,340
1949.....	1,295,690	494,956	1,790,646	464,363	219,816	684,179
1950.....	1,600,763	575,813	2,076,576	559,882	230,920	790,802
1951.....	1,541,208	623,467	2,164,675	656,933	262,305	918,238
1952.....	1,781,689	664,485	2,446,174	677,777	302,730	980,507
1953.....	1,980,918	754,358	2,735,276	661,167	332,239	993,406
1954 (2 months).....	391,777	130,787	522,564	61,771	38,637	100,408

E—Unemployment Insurance

**TABLE E-1.—PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT, NUMBER OF DAYS BENEFIT PAID
AND AMOUNT PAID**

Source: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Number Receiving Benefit in Last Week of the Month*	Month of February 1954			
		Number Com- mencing Benefit	Days Benefit Paid (Disability Days in Brackets)		Amount of Benefit Paid
Newfoundland.....	11,726	4,611	245,488	(300)	871,157
Prince Edward Island.....	2,841	885	61,282	(199)	183,685
Nova Scotia.....	17,135	8,406	375,565	(4,120)	1,209,402
New Brunswick.....	15,893	6,153	355,869	(1,853)	1,142,555
Quebec.....	115,917	55,205	2,839,336	(26,139)	8,880,700
Ontario.....	103,466	47,106	2,367,272	(22,508)	7,454,724
Manitoba.....	19,127	7,025	398,432	(4,145)	1,227,543
Saskatchewan.....	10,539	4,408	234,623	(1,797)	739,347
Alberta.....	17,902	8,664	409,016	(3,784)	1,330,293
British Columbia.....	45,451	25,799	1,105,107	(20,477)	3,636,025
Total, Canada, Feb. 1954.....	359,997	168,262	8,391,990	(85,320)	26,675,431
Total, Canada, Jan. 1954.....	351,173	197,702	7,563,898	(58,749)	23,947,213
Total, Canada, Feb. 1953.....	249,889	121,507	5,918,651	(—)	18,505,590

* Week containing last day of the month.

TABLE E-2.—ORDINARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT CLAIMANTS ON THE LIVE UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER AT FEBRUARY 26, 1954, BY DURATION ON THE REGISTER, SEX AND PROVINCE, AND SHOWING NUMBER OF DISABILITY CASES *INCLUDED IN TOTAL

Source: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province and Sex	Days Continuously on the Register							February 27, 1953 Total
	Total	6 days and under	7-12 days	13-24 days	25-48 days	49-72 days	73 days and over	
Newfoundland.....	19,225 (45)	2,970	1,303	2,420	5,586	4,115	2,831	12,762
Male.....	18,611 (43)	2,893	1,245	2,322	5,412	4,040	2,699	12,350
Female.....	614 (2)	77	58	98	174	75	132	412
Prince Edward Island...	3,645 (20)	346	229	378	1,052	893	747	2,812
Male.....	3,154 (21)	298	202	333	937	803	581	2,454
Female.....	491 (5)	48	27	45	115	90	166	358
Nova Scotia.....	23,377 (224)	3,261	1,830	3,144	5,615	4,374	5,153	18,569
Male.....	20,668 (189)	2,829	1,612	2,773	4,981	3,969	4,504	16,482
Female.....	2,709 (35)	432	218	371	634	405	649	2,087
New Brunswick.....	26,394 (122)	3,656	2,435	3,240	6,217	5,253	5,593	21,368
Male.....	23,174 (105)	3,295	2,175	2,850	5,440	4,723	4,691	18,814
Female.....	3,220 (17)	361	260	390	777	530	902	2,554
Quebec.....	177,501 (1,346)	28,854	17,867	22,892	39,460	35,696	32,732	130,039
Male.....	149,842 (944)	24,940	15,349	19,399	33,859	31,121	25,174	112,308
Female.....	27,659 (402)	3,914	2,518	3,493	5,601	4,575	7,558	17,731
Ontario.....	139,657 (971)	23,361	11,913	19,052	33,888	24,159	27,284	87,970
Male.....	112,043 (724)	18,445	9,404	15,173	27,285	20,675	21,061	71,317
Female.....	27,614 (247)	4,916	2,509	3,879	6,603	3,484	6,223	16,562
Manitoba.....	25,020 (226)	3,401	1,663	3,004	5,743	5,409	5,710	18,104
Male.....	19,102 (168)	2,385	1,174	2,200	4,399	4,648	4,296	14,317
Female.....	5,918 (58)	1,016	489	804	1,344	861	1,414	3,787
Saskatchewan.....	14,422 (93)	1,674	1,229	1,906	3,917	3,389	2,307	10,704
Male.....	12,421 (75)	1,406	1,054	1,605	3,288	3,130	1,938	9,196
Female.....	2,001 (18)	268	175	301	629	259	369	1,508
Alberta.....	24,334 (111)	4,118	2,039	3,570	6,064	4,556	3,987	14,933
Male.....	20,766 (99)	3,463	1,708	2,971	5,153	4,154	3,317	12,847
Female.....	3,568 (12)	655	331	599	911	402	670	2,086
British Columbia.....	58,992 (365)	7,515	4,569	7,335	15,152	11,490	12,931	45,995
Male.....	48,694 (311)	5,912	3,658	6,129	12,610	9,841	10,344	37,918
Female.....	10,298 (54)	1,603	711	1,206	2,542	1,649	2,587	8,077
CANADA.....	512,567 (3,529)	79,156	45,077	66,941	122,694	99,424	99,275	363,165
MALE.....	428,475 (2,679)	65,866	37,781	55,755	103,364	87,104	78,605	308,003
FEMALE.....	84,092 (850)	13,290	7,296	11,186	19,330	12,320	20,670	55,162

* These data are shown in brackets and include short-time and temporary lay-off claimants.

**TABLE E-3.—INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCES,
FEBRUARY 1954**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Claims filed at Local Offices			Disposal of Claims (including claims pending from previous months)			
	Total	Initial	Renewal	Total Disposed of	Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit	Pending
Newfoundland.....	6,508	5,802	706	7,639	4,557	3,082	3,713
Prince Edward Island.....	1,187	1,039	148	1,542	785	757	290
Nova Scotia.....	10,027	7,138	2,889	11,608	7,434	4,174	2,822
New Brunswick.....	10,535	8,611	1,924	12,022	6,256	5,766	2,903
Quebec.....	73,578	54,770	18,808	76,467	50,970	25,497	25,897
Ontario.....	63,877	48,050	15,827	70,401	49,497	20,904	15,871
Manitoba.....	9,315	7,472	1,843	9,845	5,995	3,850	1,923
Saskatchewan.....	5,624	4,838	786	6,342	3,663	2,679	1,423
Alberta.....	11,360	8,692	2,668	13,272	8,923	4,349	3,373
British Columbia.....	22,921	17,534	5,387	30,883	20,895	9,988	4,678
Total Canada, February, 1954.....	214,932*	163,946	50,986	240,021†	158,975	81,046	62,893
Total Canada, January, 1954.....	292,623	224,354	68,269	304,786	225,828	78,958	87,982
Total Canada, February, 1953.....	171,658	127,897	43,761	181,580	117,671	63,909	46,184

* In addition, revised claims received numbered 30,742. † In addition, 30,922 revised claims were disposed of. Of these, 2,765 were special requests not granted, and 1,925 were appeals by claimants. There were 1,102 revised claims pending at the end of the month.

TABLE E-4. CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO REGULAR OR SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT, WITH CHIEF REASONS FOR NON-ENTITLEMENT

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Chief Reasons for Non-Entitlement	Month of February, 1954	Month of January, 1954	Month of February, 1953
Benefit year not established			
Regular.....	69,653	68,074	49,752
Supplementary Benefit.....	17,564	19,548	12,857
Claimants Disqualified*			
Not unemployed.....	3,822	3,954	6,731
Not capable of and not available for work.....	2,048	1,542	2,209
Loss of work due to a labour dispute.....	421	121	161
Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work.....	1,097	657	1,325
Discharged for misconduct.....	865	655	968
Voluntarily left employment without just cause.....	5,710	5,065	6,863
Failure to fulfill additional conditions imposed upon certain married women..	1,475	1,248	1,192
Other reasons†.....	3,789	3,327	2,879
Total.....	106,444	104,191	84,937

* Data for February, 1954, include 5,922 on revised and 1,912 on supplementary benefit claims.

† These include: Claims not made in prescribed manner; failure to carry out written directions; claimants being inmates of prisons, etc.

**TABLE E-5.—ESTIMATES OF THE INSURED POPULATION UNDER THE
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT (Revised)**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

At Beginning of Month:	Total	Employed	Claimants*
1954—January.....	3,328,000	2,937,000	391,000(†)
1953—December.....	3,276,000	3,037,500	238,500
November.....	3,230,000	3,076,400	153,600
October.....	3,220,000	3,100,600	119,400
September.....	3,197,000	3,085,700	111,300
August.....	3,171,000	3,060,100	110,900
July.....	3,161,000	3,041,200	119,800
June.....	3,116,000	2,972,900	143,100
May.....	3,119,000	2,903,800	215,200
April.....	3,150,680	2,888,100	262,580
March.....	3,164,000	2,800,800	363,200(†)
February.....	3,178,000	2,823,300	354,700(†)
January.....	3,192,000	2,913,400	278,600(†)
1952—December.....	3,158,000	2,996,100	161,900
November.....	3,114,000	3,002,500	111,500
October.....	3,110,000	3,017,400	92,600
September.....	3,101,000	2,999,000	102,000
August.....	3,093,000	2,980,400	112,600
July.....	3,069,000	2,946,300	122,700
June.....	3,051,000	2,907,500	143,500
May.....	3,056,000	2,837,900	218,100
April.....	3,090,240	2,851,570	238,670

* Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register on last working day of preceding month.

† Includes supplementary benefit claimants.

TABLE E-6.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1941 TO MARCH 31, 1954

SOURCE: Unemployment Insurance Commission

Fiscal year Ended March 31	CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross less refunds)				RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS				Balance in Fund
	Employer and Employee	Government		Fines	Interest on Investments and Profit on Sale of Securities	Total Revenue	BENEFIT PAYMENTS				
							Ordinary	Supplementary	Total		
TO 1948.....	\$ 441,772,355 96	\$ 87,948,417 69		\$ 15,449 40	\$ 35,485,221 38	\$ 565,221,444 82	\$ 117,486,505 31	\$	\$	447,734,939 21	
1949.....	98,581,559 98	20,924,013 71		8,359 98	12,113,317 56	131,627,260 33	49,826,752 16			529,535,137 33	
1950.....	104,432,415 94	20,094,332 20		17,731 42	14,301,257 71	138,935,737 27	85,006,136 24			582,646,972 52	
1951.....	128,744,248 84	27,536,193 16		34,656 50	15,830,847 06	171,945,945 56	83,082,101 75			694,580,376 79	
1952.....	153,887,858 49	30,815,284 37		33,344 00	19,046,593 98	203,782,990 84	85,599,677 68			778,190,351 43	
1953.....	155,194,595 03	31,035,633 43		36,085 94	22,950,737 44	209,207,051 84	128,811,174 79			851,585,164 66	
TO 1953.....	1,082,603,034 24	218,353,874 56		145,626 43	119,617,885 13	1,420,720,420 36	549,775,347 93			851,585,164 66	
April.....	13,247,472 35	2,649,979 50		2,186 29	2,002,304 23	17,002,032 37	16,381,132 37			850,304,754 92	
May.....	13,369,793 82	2,676,051 96		3,625 00	2,005,404 36	18,111,965 14	12,188,755 09			856,030,977 02	
June.....	12,418,746 38	2,484,024 75		3,195 80	2,022,371 63	16,928,198 26	8,398,594 65			864,598,478 88	
July.....	13,194,627 63	2,636,424 22		3,064 82	2,113,270 61	17,055,486 78	7,159,851 79			875,375,908 23	
August.....	13,905,701 60	2,780,380 97		3,593 10	2,157,977 61	18,847,653 28	6,400,292 22			887,821,381 40	
Sept.....	13,402,103 70	2,685,145 23		3,069 80	2,133,540 21	18,223,798 91	6,729,958 66			899,314,321 00	
Oct.....	13,498,551 90	2,686,174 86		4,530 50	2,238,467 95	18,437,735 21	7,592,476 56			910,166,544 15	
Nov.....	14,022,355 04	2,803,687 10		2,810 14	2,250,384 31	19,079,236 50	10,192,192 15			919,084,246 49	
Dec.....	13,886,441 86	2,773,904 79		2,990 00	2,305,705 27	18,969,011 92	16,872,374 88			921,181,593 58	
TO 1954.....	12,938,114 30	2,592,422 55		2,035 00	2,299,951 83	17,892,523 68	23,939,464 67			913,872,013 09	
Jan.....	12,401,107 99	2,479,658 92		3,465 00	2,000,176 19	16,973,438 19	26,967,323 43			901,170,539 51	
Feb.....	*12,388,259 62	2,478,265 96		3,298 62	2,408,810 54	17,278,634 71	32,147,581 29			881,274,133 34	
March.....											
Sub-Total.....	158,673,276 19	31,735,120 81		36,833 77	26,094,504 24	216,539,735 01	174,619,903 03			881,274,133 34	
Total.....	1,241,276,310 43	+250,088,995 37		182,460 20	145,712,389 37	1,637,200,155 37	724,395,250 96			881,274,133 34	

* Stamps \$5,329,482.87 Meter \$1,537,071.70 Bulk \$5,521,705.05 D. V. A. Nil

+ Government Refunds re Supplementary Benefit classes 3 and 4; July 3, 1950 to date \$1,827,161.65.

TABLE E-7.—CLAIMS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT, FEBRUARY 1954

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

	Initial Claims Only			Persons Com- mencing Benefit	Days Benefit Paid (Disability Days in Brackets)	Amount of Benefit Paid
	Claims Considered	Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit			
						\$
Newfoundland	2,727	1,496	1,231	1,224	30,012 (29)	65,978
Prince Edward Island	731	605	126	546	13,350 (13)	25,674
Nova Scotia	3,726	2,903	823	2,683	79,910 (261)	170,583
New Brunswick	5,397	4,079	1,318	3,292	86,405 (211)	174,658
Quebec	21,634	15,659	5,975	15,545	484,097 (1,991)	999,830
Ontario	17,771	12,527	5,244	10,725	370,242 (966)	796,553
Manitoba	3,277	2,497	780	2,391	83,633 (674)	175,810
Saskatchewan	2,342	1,646	696	1,374	37,102 (79)	80,605
Alberta	3,613	2,468	1,145	2,157	61,238 (412)	138,044
British Columbia	8,249	6,139	2,110	5,524	168,617 (721)	380,048
Total, February, 1954.....	69,467*	50,019	19,448	45,461†	1,414,606 (5,357)	3,007,783
Total, February, 1953.....	49,631*	35,047	14,584	34,085†	995,487 (—)	2,090,530

* There were, in addition, 1,152 renewal claims in February, 1954, and 938 in February, 1953.

† Includes 659 renewal claims in February, 1954, and 509 in February, 1953.

F—Prices

**TABLE F-1.—TOTAL AND MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
FROM JANUARY 1949 TO APRIL 1954**
(1949 = 100)

Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Total	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commo- dities and Services
1949—January.....	99.8	100.8	99.2	99.7	99.9	98.9
February.....	99.7	99.7	99.3	99.7	100.2	99.4
March.....	99.4	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.1	99.5
April.....	99.3	98.1	99.6	100.2	100.1	99.5
May.....	99.2	97.9	99.7	100.3	99.8	99.8
June.....	99.6	99.2	99.7	100.3	99.7	99.8
July.....	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.3	99.7	99.8
August.....	100.4	101.3	100.2	100.1	99.6	99.9
September.....	100.4	101.2	100.5	100.2	99.6	99.9
October.....	100.6	100.8	100.5	99.8	100.6	100.9
November.....	101.0	101.9	100.5	99.7	100.5	101.0
December.....	100.5	100.3	101.0	99.7	100.4	101.1
Year.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950—January.....	100.1	98.1	101.1	99.6	100.6	102.0
February.....	100.2	98.4	101.1	99.5	100.6	102.2
March.....	100.9	98.8	104.7	98.9	100.8	102.2
April.....	101.2	99.8	104.9	99.2	101.2	102.2
May.....	101.2	99.3	105.1	99.1	101.1	102.2
June.....	101.9	100.9	105.9	99.1	101.5	102.3
July.....	102.7	102.6	107.4	99.1	101.6	102.4
August.....	103.3	103.8	107.8	99.3	102.6	102.5
September.....	104.3	105.4	108.7	99.9	103.4	103.0
October.....	105.9	107.6	109.0	100.6	104.6	105.2
November.....	106.4	108.4	109.5	101.0	105.1	105.4
December.....	106.6	108.4	109.6	101.3	105.5	105.7
Year.....	102.9	102.6	106.2	99.7	102.4	103.1
1951—January.....	107.7	109.9	110.0	102.6	107.1	107.4
February.....	109.1	111.0	110.4	105.1	108.6	108.0
March.....	110.8	114.1	111.5	106.7	110.5	108.3
April.....	111.7	115.5	111.8	108.5	111.4	108.6
May.....	112.2	114.3	112.4	109.0	112.7	110.4
June.....	113.7	115.8	115.2	109.5	113.8	111.8
July.....	114.6	117.9	115.5	109.7	114.3	112.2
August.....	115.5	119.0	114.8	110.7	115.1	113.4
September.....	116.5	120.5	117.2	111.9	115.5	113.6
October.....	117.1	121.3	117.2	114.1	115.8	114.1
November.....	117.9	122.5	118.2	114.5	115.9	114.8
December.....	118.1	122.5	118.2	115.2	116.4	115.9
Year.....	113.7	117.0	114.4	109.8	113.1	111.5
1952—January.....	118.2	122.4	118.3	114.9	116.4	115.5
February.....	117.6	120.8	118.3	113.5	116.3	115.8
March.....	116.9	117.6	119.1	112.9	116.9	116.4
April.....	116.8	117.2	119.4	112.5	116.8	116.6
May.....	115.9	115.5	119.6	112.3	116.2	115.6
June.....	116.0	115.7	120.4	111.8	115.9	115.7
July.....	116.1	116.0	120.6	111.7	115.9	115.6
August.....	116.0	115.7	120.6	111.6	115.8	115.8
September.....	116.1	115.8	121.2	110.9	116.0	115.8
October.....	116.0	115.1	121.5	109.9	116.2	116.4
November.....	116.1	115.7	121.4	109.8	115.9	116.6
December.....	115.8	114.1	122.2	109.7	116.1	116.6
1953—January.....	115.7	113.5	122.3	109.7	116.5	116.7
February.....	115.5	112.7	122.5	109.6	116.6	116.7
March.....	114.8	111.6	122.5	109.7	116.7	115.2
April.....	114.6	110.9	122.7	109.7	116.9	115.0
May.....	114.4	110.1	122.9	110.1	116.6	115.1
June.....	114.9	111.4	123.6	110.1	116.6	115.1
July.....	115.4	112.7	123.9	110.3	117.0	115.2
August.....	115.7	112.8	124.1	110.4	117.2	115.8
September.....	116.2	114.0	124.2	110.4	117.4	115.9
October.....	116.7	115.5	124.5	110.3	117.5	116.0
November.....	116.2	113.4	125.0	110.3	117.4	116.3
December.....	115.8	112.1	125.2	110.2	117.4	116.3
1954—January.....	115.7	111.6	125.4	110.1	117.5	116.4
February.....	115.7	111.7	125.4	110.0	117.5	116.5
March.....	115.5	110.7	125.6	109.8	117.6	116.6
April.....	115.6	110.4	125.6	109.9	118.1	117.2

**TABLE F-2.—CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA
AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1954**

(1949 = 100)

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Total			Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Com- modities and Services
	March 1st 1953	Feb. 1st 1954	March 1st 1954					
(1) St. John's, Nfld.....	101.3	102.4	102.2	99.5	107.3	102.0	104.0	102.0
Halifax.....	112.9	113.8	113.7	105.6	122.2	116.6	119.1	115.8
Saint John.....	114.5	115.8	116.2	109.8	117.6	119.7	117.3	122.8
Montreal.....	115.8	116.8	116.3	113.4	132.0	110.7	116.2	115.6
Ottawa.....	114.3	115.5	115.3	109.8	126.0	113.4	116.4	117.6
Toronto.....	115.9	117.6	117.4	108.9	138.2	112.2	117.8	117.7
Winnipeg.....	113.7	115.0	114.7	110.2	122.6	115.4	113.1	116.6
Saskatoon—Regina.....	112.2	113.5	113.7	110.0	113.1	117.0	118.3	112.4
Edmonton—Calgary.....	113.0	114.3	114.4	109.9	119.3	114.2	115.1	117.8
Vancouver.....	115.5	116.4	116.3	110.7	124.1	111.8	124.7	117.4

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in prices over time in each city, and should not be used to compare actual levels of prices as between cities.

(1) St. John's Index on the base—June 1951 = 100.

TABLE F-3.—PRICE RELATIVES OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS

Base (1949 = 100)

Average Urban Retail Price Relatives for Canada with Corresponding Average Prices for Latest Month

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

*Commodities	Per	December 1941	December 1945	Year 1951	March 1951	Year 1952	March 1952	Year 1953	March 1953	February 1954	March 1954	Price March 1954
Beef, sirloin steak.....	lb.	47.4	61.0	143.5	136.7	132.7	138.2	113.0	115.5	105.8	101.8	71.7
Beef, round steak.....	lb.	44.1	59.1	132.0	136.5	133.3	139.9	112.0	113.6	104.9	101.0	67.7
Beef, blade.....	lb.	43.7	53.7	151.3	145.0	133.3	148.4	106.2	113.3	99.9	98.0	47.4
Beef, stewing boneloss.....	lb.	41.0	48.5	155.3	147.0	132.6	153.4	115.2	123.3	106.1	103.6	48.3
Lamb, leg roast.....	lb.	42.2	60.3	130.1	132.8	126.7	132.0	113.7	116.1	110.2	109.5	78.9
Pork, fresh loin centre-cut.....	lb.	53.3	61.2	111.8	108.9	99.0	93.1	113.7	103.7	122.2	121.8	77.7
Pork, fresh shoulder, hock off.....	lb.	50.2	51.2	117.9	118.1	101.7	97.4	104.8	98.0	113.2	111.3	55.4
Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind off.....	½ lb.	59.2	61.2	95.1	92.0	78.1	83.0	101.0	83.1	117.7	118.5	50.2
Lard, pure, package.....	lb.	68.7	73.6	120.1	128.3	72.5	80.6	88.1	72.0	116.3	116.3	27.3
Shortening, package.....	lb.	57.1	58.6	112.1	114.5	92.3	98.9	87.1	85.5	92.9	90.2	29.1
Eggs, grade "A", large, carton.....	doz.	77.3	61.1	116.5	104.0	96.0	81.1	130.9	97.5	91.0	91.5	56.3
Milk.....	qt.	67.3	57.8	110.0	107.8	113.4	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	21.1
Butter, creamery, prints.....	lb.	58.2	61.4	104.9	104.1	102.4	110.9	103.7	105.2	103.2	103.1	66.6
Cheese, plain, processed, ½ lb.....	pkg.	78.2	73.6	111.1	107.3	115.9	118.5	113.2	115.4	110.6	110.0	32.1
Bread, plain, white, wrapped, sliced.....	lb.	66.4	66.7	115.3	114.5	119.3	119.7	121.5	117.7	126.8	126.8	12.5
Flour, all-purpose.....	lb.	58.4	66.8	106.9	106.2	103.9	107.6	108.9	104.7	111.9	111.9	7.8
Corn Flakes, 8 oz.....	pkg.	81.6	60.9	113.8	110.6	122.4	121.1	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	17.4
Tomatoes, canned 2½'s.....	tin	64.3	67.2	115.0	103.2	143.6	146.2	121.5	128.1	106.2	105.2	21.1
Peas 20 oz.....	tin	77.9	82.4	107.2	102.8	116.9	115.5	120.0	120.1	119.5	119.5	21.0
Corn, cream, choice, 20 oz.....	tin	68.5	70.7	96.9	94.5	103.2	103.1	96.3	97.8	93.6	93.1	17.8
Onions, cooking.....	lb.	84.9	83.8	99.4	78.2	158.6	156.4	119.8	148.0	88.3	88.3	6.5
Potatoes, No. 1, table.....	10 lbs.	53.1	91.1	99.9	84.0	196.9	179.7	111.8	126.9	83.8	83.0	28.9
Raisins, seedless, bulk or in bag.....	lb.	80.0	81.6	127.5	116.3	138.9	141.2	153.2	134.3	133.2	133.2	23.5
Oranges, California.....	doz.	89.2	107.7	109.6	119.4	105.3	105.1	94.8	92.3	95.7	100.5	35.4
Jam, Strawberry, 16 oz.....	jar	74.9	76.7	114.0	112.9	110.6	114.1	104.5	104.4	106.5	106.5	24.7
Peaches 15 oz.....	tin	69.9	73.5	105.5	104.1	104.4	106.5	97.7	98.2	97.2	97.2	20.1
Sugar, granulated, bulk or in bag.....	lb.	87.5	87.5	129.8	125.6	121.0	120.8	107.8	110.6	104.1	103.0	9.5
Coffee, medium quality, in bag.....	lb.	72.7	66.4	163.2	161.6	161.6	163.3	164.1	161.2	178.3	180.0	117.6
Tea, black, ½ lb.....	pkg.	84.3	75.7	104.2	103.5	104.9	105.5	98.1	98.0	99.6	100.0	49.0

* Description and Units of Sale apply to March, 1954 Prices.

N.B.—The above price averages and price relatives on the base 1949=100 pertain to chain and independent stores, while previously published price averages and price relatives on the base August 1939 = 100 pertained to independent stores only. The above figures are not strictly comparable to those published in this table, prior to the December issue of the Labor Gazette.

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

Source: Dominion

Locality	Beef					Pork			
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Blade roast, (blade removed) per lb.	Stewing boneless, per lb.	Hamburger, per lb.	Fresh loin, centre cut, chops, per lb.	Fresh shoulder roast, neck-off, per lb.	Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-off, per ½ lb. pkg.	Sausage, pure pork, per lb.
Newfoundland—	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1—St. John's.....	99.8		a 66.6	a 47.1	63.7	51.7	77.4	e 48.6	59.5
P.E.I.—									
2—Charlottetown.....	63.0	57.8		38.5	35.5	74.0	62.2	45.5	50.8
Nova Scotia—			a						
3—Halifax.....	77.4	66.4	a 43.9	44.5	42.5	79.7	56.2	56.2	57.6
4—Sydney.....	69.8	62.8	a 46.7	49.9	47.1	75.9	57.0	50.0	50.4
New Brunswick—									
5—Moncton.....	69.1	63.1	a 48.2	41.4	38.0	80.2	57.0	52.6	54.0
6—Saint John.....	76.8	69.1	a 49.7	50.7	45.0	79.9	57.6	54.6	50.6
Quebec—									
7—Chicoutimi.....	87.5	84.6	a 57.2	46.8	45.0	71.5	65.8	e 48.4	48.0
8—Hull.....	67.7	69.2	a 46.0	45.3	39.6	74.1	55.7	46.4	53.9
9—Montreal.....	85.0	79.5	a 45.9	48.6	39.0	75.9	58.6	49.6	59.7
10—Quebec.....	83.6	75.7	a 41.1	41.6	44.2	66.5	51.4	41.7	51.3
11—Sherbrooke.....	81.4	74.4	a 53.0	51.1	37.6	72.5	57.5	49.9	44.8
12—Sorel.....	80.7	74.9	a 52.2	43.7	42.5	68.6	52.7	48.4	56.2
13—Three Rivers.....	90.1	77.5	a 42.1	42.8	39.0	69.4	56.7	49.9	60.2
Ontario—									
14—Brantford.....	68.8	66.6	a 52.5	49.4	37.8	77.9	53.0	51.2	53.0
15—Cornwall.....	68.7	68.5	a 43.9	47.0	38.1	71.9	53.2	50.9	56.4
16—Fort William.....	68.9	66.6	a 47.3	51.0	42.9	73.7		47.9	58.0
17—Hamilton.....	74.1	69.4	a 49.5	51.1	41.3	81.5	51.4	51.7	52.4
18—Kirkland Lake.....	69.8	67.2	a 47.8	47.0	40.2	78.2	d 59.7	54.0	59.2
19—London.....	73.6	69.0	a 47.6	47.8	41.7	79.1	52.9	52.6	54.7
20—North Bay.....	68.8	63.4	a 47.5	43.5	41.4	71.3	51.7	51.3	52.6
21—Oshawa.....	66.5	65.2	a 43.2	45.9	38.6	77.4	47.7	51.1	48.1
22—Ottawa.....	70.6	66.0	a 45.9	47.0	34.6	77.2	55.0	48.4	56.8
23—Sault Ste. Marie.....	67.0	65.7	a 47.3	51.5	47.5	76.7	60.2	50.5	55.5
24—Sudbury.....	63.4	63.7	a 48.0	48.6	38.2	71.2	d 59.4	48.0	49.7
25—Toronto.....	74.0	71.2	a 51.2	49.3	39.7	79.0	49.7	51.1	48.2
26—Windsor.....	67.1	63.5	a 45.6	51.1	39.1	78.9	d 54.0	52.0	56.0
Manitoba—							d		
27—Winnipeg.....	73.8	67.7	a 50.6	49.7	44.4	74.6	57.7	47.8	50.9
Saskatchewan—			a				d		
28—Regina.....	71.8	67.0	a 50.2	50.3	40.2	71.9	56.5	51.4	52.6
29—Saskatoon.....	69.0	66.7	a 50.6	56.9	45.6	70.1	d 58.8	48.9	51.4
Alberta—							d		
30—Calgary.....	69.6	64.4	a 54.2	52.1	39.0	70.4	59.8	48.6	51.8
31—Edmonton.....	69.5	64.9	a 42.5	49.5	38.4	67.5	49.5	49.6	44.8
British Columbia—			a						
32—Prince Rupert.....	83.0	73.3	a 55.0	51.7	41.0	75.0	63.7	52.1	63.7
33—Trail.....	77.0	69.0				76.0	64.0	48.6	64.0
34—Vancouver.....	84.9	73.8	a 56.1	55.7	46.4	86.1	d 67.4	52.8	56.0
35—Victoria.....	87.7	77.8	a 57.5	57.7	51.7	83.0	60.4	51.1	54.0

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Locality	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Flour, white, all- purpose, per lb.	Bread, plain white, wrapped, sliced, per lb.	Corn flakes, per 8 oz. pkg.	Sugar, granulated, per lb.	Jam, strawberry, with pectin, per 32 oz. jar.	Eggs, fresh, Grade "A" large, carton, per doz.	Milk, fresh, per quart.	Butter, creamery, first grade per lb. print.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Newfoundland—									
1—St. John's.....		8-7	12-7	20-5	10-8	58-8	77-2	32-0	77-8
P.E.I.—									
2—Charlottetown.....		9-0	14-4	19-3	10-4	52-7	51-2	17-0	69-2
Nova Scotia—									
3—Halifax.....	70-5	8-8	12-8	18-5	9-1	50-8	60-1	20-5	70-0
4—Sydney.....	67-5	9-1	14-0	19-4	10-2	51-0	63-5	22-0	70-6
New Brunswick—									
5—Moncton.....		9-0	15-6	18-5	9-7	51-0	61-0	20-0	69-4
6—Saint John.....	70-4	8-7	13-3	18-9	9-5	48-9	63-3	21-0	76-7
Quebec—									
7—Chicoutimi.....		8-6	16-0	19-3	9-8	55-9	64-0	20-0	63-0
8—Hull.....	79-0	8-1	12-7	17-5	9-6	47-3	58-0	22-0	65-2
9—Montreal.....	82-5	8-0	12-7	17-3	9-0	50-4	59-4	20-0	65-2
10—Quebec.....	80-1	7-9	12-5	17-9	9-3	52-1	60-7	20-0	66-0
11—Sherbrooke.....	77-2	7-9	13-1	17-9	9-0	49-7	58-9	20-6	63-7
12—Sorel.....	89-3	8-0	12-7	17-9	9-3	47-2	54-6	19-0	64-2
13—Three Rivers.....	73-3	8-1	11-7	17-4	9-7	50-7	57-0	19-0	63-8
Ontario—									
14—Brantford.....	78-4	8-1	12-7	17-6	9-6	45-1	55-6	21-0	66-2
15—Cornwall.....		7-9	12-7	18-2	9-8	46-6	58-1	20-0	66-3
16—Fort William.....	83-0	8-0	14-0	19-0	10-2	53-0	57-2	23-0	66-3
17—Hamilton.....	84-5	8-3	12-7	17-7	9-8	45-9	58-1	22-0	66-8
18—Kirkland Lake.....	77-8	8-4	12-0	18-7	10-8	51-8	59-8	25-0	68-2
19—London.....	82-2	8-1	12-7	17-3	9-7	45-5	53-8	21-0	66-5
20—North Bay.....		8-3	13-0	19-1	10-9	48-2	59-5	22-0	67-8
21—Oshawa.....		7-9	12-7	17-5	9-5	46-1	56-0	21-0	66-3
22—Ottawa.....	75-2	8-2	12-7	17-5	9-5	48-7	61-1	21-6	66-9
23—Sault Ste. Marie.....		8-5	13-3	19-3	10-8	49-6	60-0	23-0	68-6
24—Sudbury.....		8-6	13-3	18-1	10-7	48-6	59-5	23-0	68-0
25—Toronto.....	79-6	7-9	12-7	17-4	9-2	44-6	56-1	22-0	67-3
26—Windsor.....	73-5	8-3	12-7	17-8	9-9	48-4	56-6	22-0	67-4
Manitoba—									
27—Winnipeg.....	76-0	7-6	15-0	17-7	11-2	70-6	54-9	21-0	65-5
Saskatchewan—									
28—Regina.....	73-8	8-0	14-4	18-6	11-8	67-5	51-4	20-0	64-5
29—Saskatoon.....		7-8	13-6	17-7	13-5	64-1	50-9	20-5	65-0
Alberta—									
30—Calgary.....	79-2	7-7	14-4	18-1	11-4	63-7	55-1	21-0	66-1
31—Edmonton.....	73-0	7-9	14-4	17-9	11-5	63-4	53-0	20-0	67-9
British Columbia—									
32—Prince Rupert.....	86-3	8-7	15-0	18-6	10-9	63-2	62-0	31-0	69-8
33—Trail.....		7-9	17-0	18-7	11-5	63-8	63-7	23-0	68-3
34—Vancouver.....	80-3	7-9	16-0	17-9	9-4	58-4	59-6	21-4	68-3
35—Victoria.....	85-2	8-0	16-0	17-9	9-8	59-6	62-0	24-0	69-1

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

Source: Dominion

Locality	Cheese, plain, processed, per ½ lb. pkg.	Margarine, per 1 lb. pkg.	Lard, pure, per 1 lb. pkg.	Shortening, per 1 lb. pkg.	Salmon, canned, fancy pink, per ½ lb. flat	Orange juice, unsweetened, per 20 oz. tin	Peaches, choice, halves, per 15 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin	Corn, cream, choice, per 20 oz. tin
Newfoundland—										
1—St. John's.....	35.1	32.5		34.2		19.3	49.0	28.9	25.8	23.5
P.E.I.—										
2—Charlottetown.....	36.4		29.3	31.6	27.8	20.1	20.1	26.6	22.8	21.4
Novel Scotia—										
3—Halifax.....	34.7	39.9	29.7	31.2	24.9	18.1	21.6	23.2	23.5	19.7
4—Sydney.....	36.1	38.5	30.2	30.3	26.0	20.0	23.0	24.7	23.3	20.1
New Brunswick—										
5—Moncton.....	34.9	38.3	30.1	30.9	24.8	17.1	21.9	22.2	23.9	20.1
6—Saint John.....	35.3	39.4	30.6	30.7	25.6	17.5	21.3	21.0	24.4	18.5
Quebec—										
7—Chicoutimi.....	35.9		25.7	34.8	27.3	18.5	23.3	20.9	23.0	9.5
8—Hull.....	32.5		27.8	29.3	24.3	16.7	20.2	18.2	20.6	16.6
9—Montreal.....	32.6		28.4	30.0	25.0	17.2	19.6	18.0	20.8	19.0
10—Quebec.....	33.7		28.8	30.5	25.4	17.4	20.2	20.9	21.2	17.7
11—Sherbrooke.....	33.9		25.5	28.7	24.3	17.3	20.9	18.6	20.6	19.4
12—Sorel.....	33.1		28.0	29.9	25.7	17.4	21.3	18.6	19.2	16.8
13—Three Rivers.....	33.3		26.0	29.2	25.2	18.0	22.3	18.0	20.6	20.1
Ontario—										
14—Brantford.....	32.1	39.3	27.5	29.4	24.8	18.0	20.4	22.3	21.2	17.7
15—Cornwall.....	33.0	37.8	29.0	29.4	24.8	16.9	20.4	19.2	20.0	17.9
16—Fort William.....	34.8	39.8	27.9	30.3	24.5	19.4	20.9	22.4	22.8	19.2
17—Hamilton.....	32.7	39.3	27.6	30.3	24.4	17.5	19.9	21.3	21.9	16.2
18—Kirkland Lake.....	31.8	38.8	30.4	30.8	26.2	18.8	22.1	21.3	21.8	18.3
19—London.....	32.0	38.8	29.8	29.4	25.2	18.0	19.9	22.9	21.1	17.2
20—North Bay.....	33.6	39.8	30.5	31.3	28.2	18.8		22.2	22.3	17.9
21—Oshawa.....	32.8	40.4	28.9	28.7	23.7	16.5		21.8	20.5	16.7
22—Ottawa.....	33.0	39.3	28.5	29.8	24.9	17.2	21.1	19.4	21.9	17.0
23—Sault Ste. Marie.....	33.8	39.6	30.5	31.1	26.2	18.0		21.2	23.3	17.4
24—Sudbury.....	34.0	37.6	28.0	29.0	26.2	18.2		20.1	22.5	16.1
25—Toronto.....	32.2	39.4	28.5	29.2	23.3	16.6	20.2	20.1	21.1	16.6
26—Windsor.....	32.2	39.8	28.9	30.0	24.6	18.5	21.2	21.2	m 16.7	m 16.0
Manitoba—										
27—Winnipeg.....	33.7	40.9	26.2	29.6	24.5	16.9	21.9	23.2	m 18.3	18.6
Saskatchewan—										
28—Regina.....	34.6	41.0	25.7	32.0	25.1	18.7	22.7	24.5	23.5	20.3
29—Saskatoon.....	33.9	39.4	24.9	31.3	24.8	19.0	21.7	24.2	22.8	20.1
Alberta—										
30—Calgary.....	32.8	39.8	24.1	31.0	24.2	18.7	20.8	26.0	21.0	20.4
31—Edmonton.....	34.2	41.8	24.9	32.1	24.9	18.8	21.3	25.6	23.2	21.5
British Columbia—										
32—Prince Rupert.....	35.9	40.4	27.6	33.6	26.1	21.8	23.2	28.7	m 20.0	m 17.9
33—Trail.....	36.0	40.2	27.0	33.5		22.6	24.7	28.7	m 20.3	m 21.0
34—Vancouver.....	34.4	39.7	28.5	30.0	23.8	17.8	21.4	26.4	m 15.5	m 15.7
35—Victoria.....	34.0	39.9	29.6	29.8	23.0	17.9	21.1	25.1	m 17.7	m 16.8

Above food prices are simple averages of prices reported. They are not perfectly comparable in all cases with price averages for earlier years. Changes in grading, trade practices, etc. occur from time to time. (a) Including cuts with bone-in. (c) Including cuts with hock-on. (d) Including butts. (e) Local. (f) Imported. (g) Mixed—carton and

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Locality	Oranges, California, 288 s, per doz.	Bananas, yellow, per lb.	Potatoes, Canadian, No. 1, per 10 lbs.	Onions, No. 1 cooking, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb. pkg.	Raisins, seedless, Australian, per lb.	Tea, black, medium quality, per ½ lb. pkg.	Coffee, medium quality, in bags, per lb.	Coal	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts. k	cts. w	cts. v	cts.	cts.
Newfoundland—										
1—St. John's.....	41.7	31.0	36.3	8.7	34.7	26.1	62.1	130.7	.....	22.75
P.E.I.—						n		v		
2—Charlottetown.....	39.0	23.0	20.8	7.7	29.0	27.7	49.2	129.0	.....	17.50
Nova Scotia—										
3—Halifax.....	36.9	21.4	24.2	6.5	27.4	23.6	48.1	128.9	.....	19.50
4—Sydney.....	37.5	25.4	24.0	6.1	30.0	26.2	48.5	126.0	.....	13.60
New Brunswick—										
5—Moncton.....	39.9	22.1	22.2	6.8	28.5	25.4	48.1	122.0	.....	18.77
6—Saint John.....	37.8	21.8	18.9	7.5	29.8	27.3	49.6	127.7	.....	19.75
Quebec—						n		v		
7—Chicoutimi.....	35.1	18.8	27.2	9.8	31.0	27.9	56.8	123.6	30.00	.....
8—Hull.....	33.0	19.0	25.2	9.1	28.6	25.3	53.4	124.6	28.50	.....
9—Montreal.....	35.1	17.0	23.4	8.5	29.2	25.2	49.7	123.2	27.57	.....
10—Quebec.....	35.7	18.2	22.6	8.3	29.2	26.0	51.2	124.3	29.19	.....
11—Sherbrooke.....	36.0	17.8	22.8	8.5	29.2	25.1	53.3	124.8	27.75	.....
12—Sorel.....	35.7	18.3	26.6	8.9	27.6	23.9	53.1	121.4	27.00	.....
13—Three Rivers.....	35.1	18.6	24.0	8.1	28.0	25.1	54.1	125.5	27.00	.....
Ontario—										
14—Brantford.....	35.1	18.8	27.4	4.9	30.1	23.0	52.7	119.9	27.00	.....
15—Cornwall.....	34.2	18.8	25.2	6.7	29.0	24.7	52.0	120.4	29.75	.....
16—Fort William.....	36.9	19.8	37.1	6.8	27.2	25.9	50.9	120.6	26.62	.....
17—Hamilton.....	35.7	19.2	30.0	5.6	29.1	23.3	50.8	118.6	26.44	.....
18—Kirkland Lake.....	37.2	19.6	34.0	5.8	30.8	25.0	54.8	120.8	32.00	.....
19—London.....	34.8	19.1	28.4	6.5	28.5	22.5	49.9	118.2	27.00	.....
20—North Bay.....	34.8	20.2	31.0	5.6	.....	23.2	54.0	123.0	29.75	.....
21—Oshawa.....	33.3	19.4	27.6	5.3	27.2	22.8	55.2	117.3	28.00	.....
22—Ottawa.....	34.5	19.0	26.0	7.7	28.4	24.6	51.8	120.2	28.50	.....
23—Sault Ste. Marie.....	36.3	20.0	34.2	7.8	30.4	24.1	54.2	119.7	27.25	.....
24—Sudbury.....	34.5	19.2	31.4	6.0	27.4	24.6	50.8	116.0	29.70	.....
25—Toronto.....	33.6	19.0	29.5	5.5	28.4	24.4	49.7	119.2	24.57	.....
26—Windsor.....	34.8	19.0	28.6	5.9	31.4	24.6	50.0	121.1	26.00	.....
Manitoba—						n				
27—Winnipeg.....	37.5	19.9	26.0	6.0	28.3	26.9	49.8	120.9	.....	21.15
Saskatchewan—										
28—Regina.....	39.6	22.5	37.8	8.9	28.9	26.4	50.4	122.5	.....	18.50
29—Saskatoon.....	41.4	23.1	46.0	10.5	31.3	26.5	47.9	117.3	.....	17.98
Alberta—						n				
30—Calgary.....	38.7	23.6	35.9	8.3	29.4	24.6	48.7	118.8	.....	.....
31—Edmonton.....	38.1	23.1	43.8	9.6	30.0	25.9	49.6	121.6	.....	8.58
British Columbia—						n				
32—Prince Rupert.....	39.9	24.8	42.9	8.6	29.1	25.7	50.8	117.8	.....	22.90
33—Trail.....	33.3	25.0	38.3	8.4	30.0	26.1	49.7	119.7	.....	19.75
34—Vancouver.....	32.1	19.9	41.7	7.8	26.1	23.6	49.3	117.4	.....	21.02
35—Victoria.....	31.8	20.3	38.0	7.6	28.0	23.7	46.1	120.3	.....	22.25

loose. (h) Evaporated milk 17.0 cts. per 16 oz. tin. (k) Californian. (m) 15 oz. tin. (n) Mixed—Californian and Australian. (s) 28 oz. tin. (t) Pure. (v) Including tins. (w) Orange Pekoe.

TABLE F-5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Country	Canada	United States	Mexico	United Kingdom	Ireland	France	Italy	Sweden	Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index:	Con-sumer Price Index, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Con-sumer Price Index, Bureau of Statistics	Cost of Living	Index of Retail Prices, Ministry of Labour	Interim Retail Prices	Retail Price Index, Statistique Generale	Cost of Living	Con-sumption Price Index	Cost of Living, Federal Labour Department	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Statistics Office	Cost of Living, Commonwealth Statistician	Retail Price Index, Government Statistician
	Localities		Mexico City			Paris				Cairo	9 Towns	6 Capital Cities	21 Towns
Base Period	1949	1947-49	1939	January 1952	August 1947	1949	1938	1935	August, 1939	June-Aug. 1939	1938	1936-39 = 1000	1st quarter 1949 = 1000
1933	(a) 58.8	(b) 55.3	100.0	(i) 140	(h) 151	(m) 108		107.5	(e) 131	99	93.2	(d) 1029	600
1939	63.2	59.4	100.0	(i) 158	(h) 178	(m) 130		131.7	(e) 138	(k) 103	99.9	1029	748
1941	69.6	62.9	104.4	(i) 199	(h) 226	(m) 150		157.5	(e) 209	138	108.2	1111	810
1945	75.0	76.9	213.5	(i) 203	(h) 235	(m) 383		160.3	(e) 208	285	132.2	1270	881
1946	77.5	83.4	266.7	(i) 203	(h) 291	(m) 615		162.1	(e) 217	287	134.1	1278	891
1947	84.8	95.5	300.3	(i) 203	(h) 291	(m) 1030	4575	162.1	(e) 217	279	139.7	1309	919
1948	97.0	102.8	318.9	(i) 108	(h) 99	(m) 1832	4847	172.4	(e) 224	281	147.8	1392	962
1949	100.0	101.8	336.0	(i) 111	(h) 100	(m) 1818	4915	175.9	(e) 222	278	153.2	1528	1006
1950	102.9	102.8	356.2	(i) 114	(h) 101	(m) 1945	4849	177.7	(e) 222	283	159.3	1669	1066
1951	113.7	111.0	401.0	(i) 124	(h) 109	(m) 130.1	5320	207.5	(e) 159.1	319	171.0	1906	1183
1952	116.5	113.5	455.7	(i) 102.6	(h) 118	(m) 145.4	5546	223.0	(e) 186.7	317	185.9	2337	1275
1952	116.9	112.4	448.8	100.6		145.4	5546	223.0	(e) 186.7	325	182.9	2396	1253
1952	116.8	112.9	451.3	102.2		146.6	5501	223.1	(e) 186.7	322	183.5	2488	1270
1952	115.9	113.0	457.8	102.2		141.5	5522	223.6	(e) 186.7	316	185.3	2521	1284
1952	116.0	113.4	463.9	103.9	115	143.1	5559	225.1	(e) 186.7	298	191.1	2580	1294
1952	116.1	114.1	464.8	103.8		142.8	5572	224.8	(e) 186.7	320	184.4	2580	1294
1952	116.0	114.3	466.6	103.2	122	144.8	5575	225.2	(e) 186.7	317	185.3	2580	1294
1952	116.1	114.1	464.1	103.0		145.7	5515	225.4	(e) 186.7	316	190.3	2580	1294
1952	116.0	114.2	465.0	103.9		145.7	5626	224.3	(e) 186.7	298	191.1	2580	1294
1952	115.8	114.1	467.6	103.8	123	144.4	5633	224.2	(e) 186.7	298	191.1	2580	1294
1952	115.7	113.9	432.7	104.5		145.4	5612	224.3	(e) 186.7	296	190.6	2580	1294
1952	115.5	113.4	462.4	104.4		145.6	5603	224.3	(e) 186.7	296	189.5	2580	1294
1952	115.3	113.6	449.9	105.4	123	146.0	5613	223.9	(e) 186.7	296	188.9	2580	1294
1952	114.8	113.7	449.1	106.4		145.2	5613	224.1	(e) 186.7	299	189.4	2580	1294
1952	114.6	113.7	449.1	106.4		144.7	5668	224.2	(e) 186.7	299	189.9	2580	1294
1952	114.4	114.0	448.6	106.0	126	145.5	5702	224.1	(e) 186.7	295	190.7	2580	1294
1952	114.9	114.5	449.4	106.6		145.4	5718	224.1	(e) 186.7	293	193.6	2580	1294
1952	115.4	114.7	447.5	106.6		143.7	5633	223.3	(e) 186.7	296	192.7	2580	1294
1952	115.7	115.0	450.6	105.9	125	143.1	5617	224.0	(e) 186.7	295	195.8	2580	1294
1952	116.2	115.2	452.8	105.7		141.0	5612	224.0	(e) 186.7	295	195.8	2580	1294
1952	116.7	115.4	452.1	105.7		141.0	5664	224.2	(e) 186.7	297	196.0	2580	1294
1952	116.2	115.0	448.2	106.0	125	141.3	5691	224.1	(e) 186.7	294	191.9	2580	1294
1952	115.8	114.9	445.0	105.6		142.2	5678	223.9	(e) 186.7	292	192.9	2580	1294
1952	115.7	115.2	446.5	105.8		143.2	5678	223.9	(e) 186.7	285	193.0	2580	1294
1952	115.7	115.2	446.5	105.8		143.2	5678	223.9	(e) 186.7	285	193.0	2580	1294

(a) First of month. (b) Middle of month. (c) Last week of month. (d) Quarterly. (e) Years 1918-49 on base June 1914 = 100. (f) Yearly averages are for period from July of preceding year to June of year specified. (g) July. (h) Annual averages 1926-46 are on base July, 1914 = 100. (i) Years 1914-47 on base July, 1914 = 100. (j) Years 1914-47 on base July, 1914 = 100. (k) Series on June, 1947 base. (l) Average of quarterly indexes. (m) Annual averages 1939-1950 are on base 1938 = 100. (n) Not available. (o) Not available. (p) Corrected.

TABLE F-6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA

(1935-1939 = 100)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	1913	1918	1929	1933	1939	1951	1953	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954
All Commodities									
Classified According to Chief Component Material									
I. Vegetable Products	83.4	166.0	124.6	87.4	99.2	240.2	226.0	219.8	219.0
II. Animals and Their Products	79.8	175.6	125.7	81.4	89.1	218.6	210.3	201.3	200.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	94.4	169.3	145.2	79.1	100.6	237.7	239.0	245.0	243.9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	81.6	220.4	128.1	97.8	98.9	235.9	231.1	234.5	233.3
V. Iron and Its Products	88.7	123.7	130.3	87.2	107.3	235.5	230.7	234.5	233.4
*VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	72.3	164.5	98.2	89.5	104.8	208.7	221.0	216.1	215.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products	133.9	133.0	134.9	87.5	100.0	180.6	172.9	185.6	184.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	66.7	96.6	100.0	99.1	99.7	169.8	173.9	179.3	179.4
	79.8	149.5	120.2	102.4	100.3	187.3	186.1	175.4	175.3
Classified According to Degree of Manufacture									
I. All Raw (or partly manufactured)	85.1	154.4	126.1	79.3	91.9	237.9	218.7	206.5	205.1
II. All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	86.2	169.8	123.7	93.3	101.9	242.4	230.7	227.8	227.3
Non-Residential Building Materials (1949 = 100)					60.3	118.6	123.2	123.2	123.1
Residential Building Materials					102.3	286.2	284.8	277.3	276.7
Canadian Farm Products Total			112.4	89.0	92.6	286.6	250.2	209.4	208.8
Field			140.8	69.3	83.7	200.4	223.0	152.5	152.9
Animal			137.2	69.3	101.5	330.9	277.5	263.1	264.7
			144.4	69.2					

* Gold is included from 1935 to date.

The indexes for 1953 and 1954 are subject to revision.

r Revised to incorporate final payments made for western wheat.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY-MARCH, 1953-1954†

Date	Number of Strikes and Lockouts		Number of Workers Involved		Time Loss	
	Com-mencing During Month	In Existence	Com-mencing During Month	In Existence	In Man-Working Days	Per Cent of Estimated Working Time
1954*						
January.....	24†	24	10,619†	10,619	156,969	0.19
February.....	7	17	749	4,631	52,270	0.06
March.....	12	18	1,107	1,722	13,945	0.02
Cumulative totals.....	43		12,475		223,184	0.09
1953						
January.....	14†	14	2,136†	2,136	31,050	0.04
February.....	11	19	2,448	3,757	23,777	0.03
March.....	12	20	4,479	5,405	32,998	0.04
Cumulative totals.....	37		9,063		87,825	0.03

* Preliminary figures.

† Strikes un-terminated at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

‡ The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, MARCH 1954 ⁽¹⁾

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ⁽²⁾
	Establish- ments	Workers		
Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to March 1954				
MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, Que.	1	12	275	Commenced February 23; protesting dismissal of three workers; un- terminated.
Miscellaneous Wood Products— Sawmill workers, Stellarton, N.S.	1	35	250	Commenced October 19, 1953; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 46½ to 44 per week with same take-home pay and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; partial return of workers; employment condi- tions no longer affected by March 10; indefinite.
Metal Products— Skate factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	42	500	Commenced May 14, 1953; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, union shop, check- off, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 31; partial return of workers; in favour of employer.
Aluminum plant office workers, Arvida, Que.	1	310	4,650	Commenced February 25; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, following re- ference to arbitration board; termi- nated March 18; negotiations; in favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— Electric Railways and Local Bus Lines— Bus drivers and maintenance men, Saint John, N.B.	1	125	500	Commenced February 19; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 4; negoti- ations; compromise.
SERVICE— Business and Personal— Hotel employees, Medicine Hat, Alta.	5	91	2,200	Commenced February 23; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week with same take- home pay, following reference to arbitration board; un-terminated.
Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During March 1954				
MINING— Coal miners, Thorburn, N.S.	1	265	265	Commenced March 24; protesting selection of miners to work on new wall; terminated March 25; return of workers; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— Miscellaneous Wood Products— Furniture factory workers, upholsterers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	40	420	Commenced March 15; protesting removal of basic minimum rate from piece-work schedule; un- terminated.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, MARCH 1954 ⁽¹⁾

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ⁽²⁾
	Establish- ments	Workers		
Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During March 1954—Concluded				
<i>Metal Products—</i> Motor vehicle factory workers, Quebec, Que.	1	79	1,900	Commenced March 2; for a new agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to Jan. 1-53 and union security, following reference to arbitration board; untermiated.
Chrome furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	15	30	Commenced March 9; alleged discrimination in dismissal of three workers; terminated March 10; partial return of workers; in favour of employer.
Steel mill workers, rail mill, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1	⁽³⁾ 100	500	Commenced March 22; alleged change in seniority in lay-off of workers for two shifts; terminated March 26; return of workers; in favour of employer.
<i>Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.—</i> Safety glass factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	220	110	Commenced March 31; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 42½ to 40 per week with same take-home pay, following reference to conciliation board; untermiated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Welders, riggers and helpers, Regina, Sask.	1	19	15	Commenced March 8; for increased wages for four welders in new agreement under negotiations; terminated March 8; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Building trades workers, St. John's, Nfld.	1	60	270	Commenced March 25; protesting dismissal of four carpenters, allegedly for insufficient cause; untermiated.
Labourers, Toronto, Ont.	1	⁽⁴⁾ 30	90	Commenced March 29; for a union agreement; untermiated.
TRADE— Wholesale grocery warehouse workers, Victoriaville, Que.	1	53	1,270	Commenced March 4; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to arbitration board; untermiated.
SERVICE— <i>Public Administration</i> Road workers, Plantagenet, Ont.	1	26	200	Commenced March 23; for union recognition; untermiated.
<i>Business and Personal—</i> Club employees, Vancouver, B.C.	7	200	500	Commenced March 5; for new agreements providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 9; negotiations; compromise.

(1) Preliminary data based where possible on reports from parties concerned, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

(2) In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(3) 3,000 indirectly affected; (4) 135 indirectly affected.

H—Industrial Accidents

TABLE H-1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS 1929-1953

	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, Gas and Water Production and Supply	Transportation, Storage and Communications	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
1928.....	194	176	43	260	201	250	34	353	64	.....	102	.....	1,677
1929.....	156	235	54	234	250	298	40	326	58	.....	114	.....	1,766
1930.....	122	175	36	258	196	324	42	327	58	.....	117	.....	1,665
1931.....	163	76	40	158	142	217	44	205	43	.....	97	.....	1,188
1932.....	154	73	30	123	116	124	21	196	51	.....	83	.....	974
1933.....	111	91	36	112	103	65	15	161	48	.....	63	1	808
1934.....	151	114	47	144	103	118	20	165	52	.....	86	.....	1,000
1935.....	124	116	38	175	133	103	25	184	44	.....	66	.....	1,009
1936.....	127	133	57	181	112	105	14	240	45	.....	86	2	1,071
1937.....	156	149	52	201	167	170	23	227	46	.....	65	.....	1,217
1938.....	156	143	30	253	136	154	19	166	44	.....	70	.....	1,167
1939.....	162	148	29	169	110	133	25	236	51	.....	65	.....	1,107
1940.....	127	177	34	175	144	173	25	236	51	.....	93	.....	1,208
1941.....	144	178	24	262	263	176	30	317	65	.....	81	.....	1,563
1942.....	107	170	34	199	315	227	21	318	44	.....	79	.....	1,510
1943.....	99	151	40	213	310	154	16	334	50	.....	59	.....	1,485
1944.....	109	137	34	159	271	100	17	292	53	.....	79	51-71	1,201
1945.....	114	166	20	188	289	127	24	287	52	.....	90	.....	1,315
1946.....	119	145	41	174	346	132	22	237	53	.....	90	.....	1,378
1947.....	117	192	30	190	265	170	45	289	57	.....	110	.....	1,476
1948.....	94	171	30	194	288	182	40	248	45	.....	106	.....	1,387
1949.....	118	145	33	203	250	152	42	257	44	.....	133	6	1,385
1950.....	60	160	42	173	247	160	62	199	51	.....	120	.....	1,277
1951.....	102	181	21	232	232	215	31	257	53	.....	141	.....	1,415
1952.....	102	177	21	212	236	247	43	254	48	.....	108	.....	1,410
1953 (1).....	119	167	36	188	243	228	34	180	60	.....	80	.....	1,345

(1) Preliminary figures.

TABLE H-2.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1953, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Causes	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, Gas and Water Production and Supply	Transportation, Storage and Communications	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	TOTAL
Striking Against and Stepping on Objects:													
Tools.....					1								1
Machinery.....					1								1
Belts, pulleys, chains, lines, etc.....					1								
Working materials.....													
Nails and spikes.....													
Buildings and structures (including parts of these such as doors, windows, etc.).....					1						2		3
Working surface.....					1	1							2
Miscellaneous.....					1	1		1					2
Total.....					4	2		1			2		9
Struck by:													
Tools.....		1		1	2			1					5
Machinery.....		1		1	6	2							10
Belts, pulleys, chains, lines, etc.....		5	1		2	1		1					10
Cranes, derricks, other hoisting or conveying apparatus.....					2	4	7		3	1			18
Automobiles or trucks.....	6	3		3	3	15	1		4		9		50
Tractors, loadmobiles, etc.....	8	1		2	4	7		1			2		25
Mine or quarry cars.....				9									9
Trains or other railway vehicles.....				2	1	2		11					19
Streetcars.....													
Other motor-driven transportation vehicles, N.E.S.....													
Man-powered vehicles and craft.....						1							1
Objects thrown or kicked back by tools.....						1							
Objects thrown or kicked back by machinery.....	1	2	1		20	1					1		26
Objects being hoisted or conveyed.....		4		2	5	8		2	1		1		23
Objects falling or flying in mines and quarries.....		1		22		5							28
Materials being handled by fellow worker.....					1	3							4
Materials being handled by victim.....		11			6	8		1	1				27
Materials falling from stockpiles and loads.....	2	12			4	1		1					20
Another person (other than acts of violence).....													
Animals.....	11	3					1		1				16
Falling trees or limbs.....	1	57			1	3	1						63
Landslides or cave-ins.....	1	1		13		14	1						29
Flying particles.....													
Miscellaneous.....					1	1					1		3
Total.....	28	102	2	57	61	78	4	31	8		15		386
Caught In, On or Between:													
Machinery.....	3			2	23	3		1					32
Belts, pulleys, chains, lines, etc.....	2			2	5	1							10
Elevators, hoisting and conveying apparatus.....		1		3	4	4			4				16
Buildings and structures (including parts of these such as doors, windows, etc.).....					2	3							5
Automobiles and trucks.....	2			1	1			3	1		1		9
Tractors, loadmobiles, etc.....	2	1			3	4							10
Mine and quarry cars.....				3									3
Trains or other railway vehicles.....				1				1					2
Streetcars.....													
Miscellaneous transportation vehicles and craft.....		2											2
Materials in use or stored in plant.....					2								2
Objects in water (e.g., logs, caught between boat and wharf).....													
Miscellaneous.....													
Total.....	9	4		14	38	15		5	5		1		91
Collisions (Including derailments, wrecks, etc., but not falls, slips, struck by, caught in, on or between):													
Involving steam railways.....		1		1		1		18					21
Involving street railways.....													
Involving automobiles and trucks.....	10	5		9	12	17	1	42	30		14		140
Involving tractors, loadmobiles, etc.....	34	6		2	5	7							54
Involving mine and quarry cars.....					4								
Involving watercraft.....	1	13	18	4		1	1	5			6		49
Involving aircraft.....				8	1	4		19	1		7		40
Involving other transport agencies.....	1								2				3
Involving elevators and other hoisting and conveying apparatus.....													
Involving animal-drawn vehicles and implements.....	4												4
Involving miscellaneous agencies.....													
Total.....	59	25	18	24	18	30	2	84	33		27		311
Falls and Slips (a) falls on same level													
Due to rough ground or floor surfaces.....					2	1							3
Due to collapse of resistance.....													
Due to tripping or stepping on object.....													
Due to slippery surfaces.....													

TABLE H-2.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1953 BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—(Concluded)

Causes	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, Gas and Water Production and Supply	Transportation, Storage and Communications	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	TOTAL
Falls and Slips (a) falls on same level—concluded													
Due to slipping while handling materials.....					1	1							1
Due to slipping while operating machines.....					1								1
Due to physical condition of workman.....					1					1			2
Due to vehicles in motion (other than struck by collision, etc.).....	2			1	4			1			2		10
Miscellaneous.....				1	1								1
Sub Total.....	2			1	5	6		1		1	2		18
(b) falls to different levels													
From ladders or stairs.....	2				3	3	1	2		1	6		18
From scaffolds and stagings.....				2	2	20	1				2		27
From platforms, ramps and stationary vehicles.....	1			4	1	4		4	1				15
From buildings, roofs and towers.....	1			2	3	15					1		22
From bridges, trestles and catwalks.....					2	1							3
From poles, trees, logs and stumps.....	1			1	3	1					1		7
From stockpiles and loads.....	2	1						1					4
From moving railway vehicles.....								4					4
From other moving transportation vehicles.....							1		1				2
Into holds of vessels.....						1		5					6
Into shafts, pits, excavations, etc.....				8	2	1			1	1			13
Into rivers, lakes, sea or harbours.....	2	24	0	4	13	5	2	16	1		4		80
Into storage bunkers.....				2	1			1					4
Into tanks, vats or kilns.....					2			1					3
Miscellaneous falls to different levels.....		1			2	1							4
Sub Total.....	9	26	0	22	30	55	7	34	4	2	14		212
Total.....	11	26	0	23	35	61	7	35	4	3	16		230
Conflagrations, Temperature Extremes and Explosions													
Conflagrations.....	1	1	1		10			1	1		3		18
Exposure to welding flashes.....													
Exposure to cold or cold substances.....													
Exposure to steam or other hot vapours.....													
Exposure to hot liquids or molten metal.....													
Exposure to heat or hot substances, N.E.S.....													
Explosions—blasting accidents.....	5	4		7		8							24
Explosions of coal and/or dust.....					1								1
Air blasts (bumps) in mines.....				6									6
Explosions of steam pressure apparatus.....					1								1
Explosions of liquid air, gas pressure apparatus and containers.....				1	1	1	1						4
Explosions of gasoline and/or oil.....		1	1	1	8	1		3	1				16
Explosion of chemicals.....					2	1							3
Ammunition and firearms (accidental).....	1	1									1		3
Other explosions.....													
Total.....	7	7	2	15	23	11	1	4	2		4		76
Inhalation, Contact, Absorptions, Ingestion (asphyxiation, poisoning, etc.)													
Exposure to acids, alkalis and similar chemicals.....				1									1
Exposure to poisonous gasses.....			2	4	10		1	1			1		19
Exposure to dust.....				36	16								52
Exposure to poisonous vegetation.....													
Exposure to radioactive substances.....					1								1
Exposure to miscellaneous poisonous agencies.....													
Total.....			2	41	27		1	1			1		73
Contact with Electric Current													
Lightning accidents.....	4			1	1			1			2		9
Exposure to or contact with electricity.....	5			8	13	14	19	3	1		2		65
Total.....	9			9	14	14	19	4	1		4		74
Over-exertion and Industrial Diseases													
Over-exertion resulting in strains, hernia, etc.....	5	3	3	4	20	16		13	6		11		81
Industrial diseases.....					3	1					1		5
Total.....	5	3	3	4	23	17		13	6		12		86
Miscellaneous Accident Types													
Violence.....								2	1	1	4		8
Bites, stings, etc., by animals, reptiles, and insects.....					1								1
Miscellaneous.....													
Total.....				1				2	1	1	4		9
Grand Total.....	119	167	36	188	243	228	34	180	60	4	86		1345

TABLE H-4.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1953, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	Total 1953 (1)												Per Cent of Total	Total, 1952 (2)	Per Cent of Total	Number Employed (Thousands)
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December				
Agriculture	5	7	5	5	10	20	16	16	12	6	9	8	7.0	102	8.8	827.0 (3)
Logging.....	16	19	15	16	19	7	17	12	11	7	19	9	12.2	177	12.4	129.8 (3)
Fishing and Trapping	1	1	2	6	6	1	3	6	2	4	1	3	1.5	21	2.7	79.2 (4)
Mining and Quarrying	16	13	16	21	15	12	11	19	20	16	15	14	14.6	212	14.0	134.1 (5)
Metaliferous mining.....	9	6	10	16	10	5	8	7	13	11	7	6	8.4	121	8.0	79.9
Coal mining.....	5	2	1	3	3	4	1	6	2	2	2	4	3.9	35	2.6	21.8
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying n.e.s.....	2	5	5	2	2	3	2	6	5	3	6	4	2.3	31	3.4	32.4
Manufacturing	26	25	21	17	20	21	17	16	18	23	18	21	16.3	236	18.1	1,273.2 (6)
Food and beverages.....	4	1	3	2	2	3	...	1	...	4	1	2	1.2	17	1.7	171.9
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.4
Rubber products.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	1	0.1	21.5
Leather products.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	5	0.2	32.0
Textile products (except clothing).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.3
Clothing (textile and fur).....	7	5	3	7	6	8	1	1	5	7	3	4	0.2	3	0.4	115.4
Wood products.....	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	3.7	54	4.5	129.6
Paper products.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	2.8	28	1.6	82.9
Printing, publishing and allied trades.....	6	5	7	1	2	3	3	3	3	5	4	8	0.2	4	0.3	64.2
Iron and steel products.....	5	6	1	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3.7	54	3.9	189.4
Transportation equipment.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	31	2.1	143.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	7	0.5	50.6
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	6	0.4	69.2
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	1.3	18	1.0	31.3
Chemical products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	10	1.3	63.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	1	0.1	29.9
Construction	16	10	11	7	16	23	31	21	26	24	32	11	17.0	247	16.9	468.1 (6)
Buildings and structures.....	5	8	6	4	8	11	13	8	14	9	18	5	6.2	90	7.6	...
Highway and bridge.....	3	2	3	4	3	4	9	6	7	7	4	58	3.3	48	4.3	...
Miscellaneous.....	8	2	2	3	4	9	12	4	6	8	7	2	7.5	109	5.0	...
Electricity, Gas and Water Production and Supply	5	1	1	2	3	6	6	2	2	3	1	2	3.0	43	2.5	34.2 (7)

Transportation, Storage and Communications

	5	10	21	14	15	15	17	18	18	17	15	15	180	13-4	254	17-5	
Steam railways.....	1	2	5	2	7	5	5	7	5	3	2	5	49	3-7	107	7-4	214-1 ⁽⁸⁾
Street and electric railways.....	1	1	3	3	4	6	4	2	4	2	3	6	1	0-1	2	0-1	20-3 ⁽⁸⁾
Water transportation.....	1	1	3	5	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	3	38	2-8	57	3-9	20-2 ⁽⁸⁾
Air transportation.....	3	7	6	3	1	2	5	5	6	11	8	3	18	1-3	10	0-7	9-7 ⁽⁸⁾
Local and highway transportation.....	3	7	6	3	1	2	5	5	6	11	8	3	60	4-5	57	3-9	27-0 ⁽⁹⁾
Storage.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	7	0-4	11	0-8	4-7 ⁽⁷⁾
Telegraphs and telephones.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	7	0-5	10	0-7	59-5 ⁽⁸⁾
Express.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	0-1	1	0-1	10-8 ⁽⁸⁾
Trade.....	3	4	5	3	4	4	9	4	6	9	7	2	60	4-5	48	3-3	709-8⁽²⁾
Wholesale.....	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	5	6	3	2	2	32	2-4	25	1-7	195-3
Retail.....	3	3	3	1	2	2	5	4	1	3	4	1	28	2-1	23	1-6	514-5
Finance.....													4	0-3	1	0-1	144-0⁽²⁾
Service.....	14	7	4	7	6	8	7	5	15	2	8	3	86	6-4	108	7-5	1,077-5⁽³⁾
Public administration.....	10	6	2	3	3	7	4	4	13	1	6	3	62	4-6	89	6-2	676-0
Recreational.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0-1	2	0-1	28-7
Laundry, dyeing and cleaning.....	4	1	1	4	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	23	1-7	17	1-2	33-8
Personal, domestic and business.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0-1	1	0-1	339-0
Total.....	107	97	101	98	114	117	134	119	130	111	125	92	1,345	100-0	1,449	100-0	.....

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary figures. ⁽²⁾ Revised figures. ⁽³⁾ Decennial Census 1951. ⁽⁴⁾ Fishermen only; Industry and Merchandising Division D.B.S. 1952. ⁽⁵⁾ Industry and Merchandising Division D.B.S. 1952. ⁽⁶⁾ General Assignments Division D.B.S. 1952. ⁽⁷⁾ Transportation Division D.B.S. 1951. ⁽⁸⁾ Transportation Division D.B.S. 1952. ⁽⁹⁾ Transportation Division

TABLE H-3.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (1)

Industry	1953 (2)												1952 (2)												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	
Agriculture																									
Logging	4	2	3	2	23	48	9	20	11	3	1	119	2	1	2	4	6	52	12	13	14	2	102		
Fishing and Trapping	3	3	16	3	36	31	4	3	9	72	1	167	2	2	2	2	51	32	1	1	16	75	2	177	
Mining and Quarrying	3	4	15	2	23	51	8	15	34	34	2	188	2	4	45	1	28	55	8	7	22	42	12	21	
Metalliciferous	4	4	15	2	23	51	5	4	27	2	2	108	3	3	3	3	20	54	5	1	35	35	12	212	
Coal mining			15	1	18	47	5	4	13	5	35	35	1		41	1	8	1	3	6	10	6	9	121	
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.					5	4	3	10	21	2	45	45	1		1	5	59	106	6	13	10	32	34	34	
Manufacturing	3	1	7	8	58	104	9	4	12	37	23	243	5	8	8	2	5	7	2		1	1	236		
Food and beverages					2	1	1					3						1					1	1	
Tobacco and tobacco products					2	1	1					3						1					1	1	
Rubber products					2	3	3					2					5						5	3	
Leather products					2	3	3					6					1						1	3	
Textile products (except clothing)		1			17	6	2	2	4	26		60		1		2	14	14		4	1	17	3	54	
Clothing (textile and fur)					1	7	8			4		22				1	16	5				3	28	28	
Paper products			2	1	1	1	1					2				4	11	31	3	2	1	4	3	4	
Printing publishing and allied trades			2	2	4	39	3			2		53				2	31	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	
Iron and steel products			3	1	6	9	1	2	2	5		28			2	9	12	1	1	2	5	5	5	31	
Transportation equipment					2	2						7				2	1	2	1				4	4	
Non-ferrous metal products					2	2						14				1		5					1	18	
Electrical apparatus and supplies					2	2						2					1						6	6	
Non-metallic mineral products					1	6	9					17						12					10	10	
Chemical products					2	1						3					3	7					1	1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					2	1						3													
Construction	6	11	3	48	76	8	10	27	39			228	5	1	6	5	67	82	9	6	20	45	1	247	
Buildings and structures	6	4	1	22	42	4	3	8	13			103	1	1	3	32	36	5	3	3	7	90	90	48	
Highway and bridge		3	1	5	22	2	3	12	10			58	1	1	2	4	18	3	3	8	8	30	30	109	
Miscellaneous		4	1	21	12	2	4	7	16			67	3	1	1	1	31	28	1	3	9	30	1	109	
Electricity, Gas and Water Production and Supply																									
Electricity	1	2	5	4	12	10	4	1	1	2	3	34	1	1	1	17	13	2	2	3	3	3	43	43	
Transportation, Storage and Communications	1	2	5	4	49	53	8	12	17	29	2	180	2	1	6	11	72	81	15	7	19	39	1	254	
Steam railways			2	2	11	17	3	3	3	8		49			1	7	26	38	8	4	10	18	107	107	
Street and electric railways					1	1						1											2	2	
Water transportation	1		2	2	14	8	1	1	1	11		38	2		4	1	22	9	3			16	57	57	
Air transportation					6	1				7	2	18					18	4	3			2	10	10	
Local and highway transportation			1	15	22	3	5	11	3			60		1	1	1	20	19	5	1	6	2	57	57	
Storage												7					11			2		11	11	11	
Telegraphs and telephones					3	2	1	1	1			7				2	2	8	1	2	3	1	10	10	
Express												1													
Trade																									
Wholesale			1	13	34	1	4	4	4	3		60		1	1	1	9	22		6	3	5	18	18	
Retail				7	19	1	1	2	2	2		32		1	1	1	8	4	3	4	2	2	23	23	
Finance				3	3	1	3	6	9	17	2	4		4	1	1	28	37	10	8	6	16	1	108	
Service				2	18	28	3	4	9	15	1	86	1	62	1	1	27	25	9	8	5	14	1	108	
Public administration												1					1								
Recreational												1					1								
Laundry, dyeing and cleaning												1					1								
Personal, domestic and business												1					1								
Total	22	1	65	28	283	411	54	75	123	246	7	1,345	22	4	73	29	337	487	56	103	271	3	1,449		

(1) Includes accidents to seamen and airmen on Canadian craft only; any such accidents occurring outside of Canada are assigned to the province from which craft were operated. For quarterly reports of accidents see the Labour Gazette for September and November 1953, and January and April 1954. (2) Preliminary figures. (3) Revised figures for 1952.

**TABLE H-5.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL, IN CANADA
REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS**

Provinces	Medical (1) Aid Only	Temporary Disability	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Total
1949					
Prince Edward Island(2).....	108	113	3	0	219
Nova Scotia.....	8,483	8,032	491	49	17,055
New Brunswick.....	6,426	7,130	220	18	13,794
Quebec.....					85,040
Ontario.....	117,239	47,400	1,740	283	166,632
Manitoba.....	10,654	6,132	308	31	17,125
Saskatchewan.....	5,504	5,204	103	19	10,830
Alberta.....	18,213	13,423	645	115	32,396
British Columbia.....	40,609	27,049	1,416	178	69,252
Total.....					412,343
1950					
Prince Edward Island.....	320	363	3	0	686
Nova Scotia.....	8,542	7,591	506	58	16,697
New Brunswick.....	5,936	8,828	231	28	15,023
Quebec.....					86,246
Ontario.....	118,001	43,820	1,677	225	163,723
Manitoba.....	10,516	5,652	316	29	16,513
Saskatchewan.....	5,610	5,691	114	26	11,441
Alberta.....	18,836	13,804	577	120	33,337
British Columbia.....	43,992	25,852	1,498	162	71,504
Total.....					415,170
1951					
Newfoundland(3).....	3,425	2,725	67	11	6,228
Prince Edward Island.....	411	439	10	0	860
Nova Scotia.....	9,545	7,503	482	43	17,573
New Brunswick.....	5,710	9,234	206	27	15,177
Quebec.....					95,930
Ontario.....	129,486	45,010	1,775	262	176,563
Manitoba.....	11,249	5,577	349	37	17,212
Saskatchewan.....	6,711	6,812	135	18	13,676
Alberta.....	20,312	14,754	636	102	35,804
British Columbia.....	40,288	26,023	1,513	184	67,988
Total.....					447,011
1952					
Newfoundland.....	5,466	4,065	125	19	9,675
Prince Edward Island.....	424	446	11	1	882
Nova Scotia.....	10,236	6,886	539	63	17,724
New Brunswick.....	5,571	8,463	205	28	14,267
Quebec.....					97,177
Ontario.....	137,938	54,802	2,157	309	195,206
Manitoba.....	11,351	5,522	337	36	17,246
Saskatchewan.....	7,491	6,939	112	37	14,579
Alberta.....	23,803	14,895	730	92	39,520
British Columbia.....	42,855	25,551	1,391	240	70,037
Total.....					476,313
1953(4)					
Newfoundland.....	5,672	3,869	51	16	9,608
Prince Edward Island.....	423	432	2	0	857
Nova Scotia.....	8,887	6,798	121	38	15,844
New Brunswick.....				25(5)	13,805
Quebec.....					93,306
Ontario.....	143,467	55,992	2,198	319	201,976
Manitoba.....	10,799	5,253	320	42	16,414
Saskatchewan.....	8,429	8,951	222	46	17,648
Alberta.....	23,522	17,570	749	124	41,965
British Columbia.....	43,569	23,909	1,253	207	68,938
Total.....					480,361

(1) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for compensation; the period varies in the several provinces.

(2) For the period July 1 to December 31, 1949.

(3) For the period April 1 to December 31, 1951. The Compensation Board of Newfoundland commenced operations on April 1, 1951. Prior to that date compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1948, might be recovered through court action; the number of cases reported by the Registrar of the Supreme Court Since Confederation are as follows: April 1 to December 31, 1949: 35; 1950: 41; January to March 31, 1951: 37.

(4) Preliminary figures.

(5) Non-agricultural industrial fatalities recorded by Federal Department of Labour. Number of compensable fatalities during 1953 not reported by New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board.

(Continued from page 702)

72. **Canada. Bureau of Current Affairs.** *The Public Service of Canada*, by Don Rowat, Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1953. Pp. 43.

73. **Canada. Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Canadian Citizenship Branch.** *Report of National Seminar on Citizenship, Scarborough, Ontario, May 4th-6th, 1953.* Ottawa, 1953. Pp. 167.

74. **Labour Party (Great Britain).** *Challenge to Britain; a Program of Action for the Next Labour Government.* London, 1953. Pp. 36.

75. **Larsen, William Frederick.** *The Council-Management Plan in Florida: Theory and Practice.* Gainesville, Fla., 1953. Pp. 15.

76. **National Industrial Conference Board.** *Techniques of Plant Location*, by

Malcolm C. Neuhoﬀ, New York, 1953. Pp. 48.

77. **Phelan, Vincent Cyril.** *Human Welfare and the I.L.O.* Toronto, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1954. Pp. 24-33.

78. **United Nations. Economic and Social Council. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Industrial Development Division.** *Development of Mineral Resources in Asia and the Far East.* Report and documents of the ECAFE Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development held in Tokyo, Japan, from 20 to 30 April 1953. Bangkok, 1953. Pp. 366.

79. **U.S. Railroad Retirement Board.** *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1953.* Washington, G.P.O., 1954. Pp. 172.

Post-Arbitration Conciliation Ends Quebec Dispute

An experiment carried on recently in post-arbitration conciliation by the Director of the Industrial Relations Centre at McGill University brought to an end an impasse of almost a year's duration between the Shawinigan Chemicals Company and a CCCL union.

The lengthy dispute was settled amicably, after all the methods prescribed by the law had been exhausted, through the intervention "outside of court" of Prof. H. D. Woods, president of the court of arbitration.

The dispute concerned amendments to the existing collective agreement, particularly with regard to wages, seniority regulations and vacations.

Prof. Woods was appointed president of the arbitration court by both parties, but on the company's suggestion. When he had heard the evidence and consulted with the arbitrators, instead of making an award which would necessarily have been accompanied by a minority report from one of the parties, he preferred to try an experiment in post-arbitration conciliation.

He called the representatives of both parties to a conciliation meeting with a view to persuading them to reach a compromise, and presented ideas to them which his experience in industrial and human relations, as well as the evidence submitted by the two parties, had suggested to him.

In this way the parties came to an understanding with regard to a draft agreement and the arbitration court did not have to make an award.

The new agreement, to be in force until 1956, has provision for the re-opening of the wage question in 1955. It grants a wage increase of six to nine cents, retroactive to February 26, 1953, with an additional two-cent increase for 1954, which brings the basic wage up to \$1.42 an hour and the maximum wage to \$1.87.

The agreement also provides: the maintenance of a cost-of-living bonus of one cent for each rise of seven-tenths of a point in the consumer price index; five days' notice to employees with seniority rights who are to be laid off or whose work period is to be reduced; two additional paid holidays, bringing the number up to eight; four weeks' vacation after 30 years' service; an increase in the night-shift bonus; and a promise by the company that it will discuss promotions with the union before putting them into effect.

The parties have also arranged, outside of the agreement, that the company will pay the wages of a delegate appointed by the union to supervise the application of the collective agreement.